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Contents

	PAGE
Frontispiece: Flight Into Egypt	278

EDITORIAL

The President General's Message	279
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ARTICLES

Washington World Art Mecca	Pattie Ellicott	280
That They Too Might Serve	Anne Williams	288
An Historic Tile	Lida B. Earhart	290
The Skirmish of Edge Hill	Margaret J. Marshall	295

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

Service and Defense	292
State Regents' Pages	296
Treasures of Our Museum	297
State Conferences	298
Between Your Book Ends	314
Junior Membership	315
Children of the American Revolution	317
Committee Reports	318
News Items	322
Parliamentary Procedure	327
Genealogical Department	330

OFFICIAL

Directory of National Officers and Board of Management	337
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FLIGHT INTO EGYPT. BY BELLINI
In The National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

The President General's Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

IT is good to be home again with time to remember all the wonderful days spent with our members in twenty-six states, at 20 Conferences and 6 special meetings called by the State Regents for interchange of ideas and plans for even more intensive D. A. R. committee work and war project expansion, and from the 52nd Continental Congress.

For all the stimulating programs, gracious hospitality, gifts of money and stamps for various projects given in honor of the President General, and precious individual notes and remembrances from old time friends throughout the trip, the President General is humbly grateful. She has returned strengthened in mind and heart, for everywhere she has found exceptional activity in both committee work and increased war service.

Be sure to read the reports in Proceedings of Congress where you will be more proud than ever to have a part of the great organization—the D. A. R.

Of course the report of the stupendous bond purchases, over 24 millions as reported April 1, and the presentation of 15 mobile units and four station wagons, and establishment of stationary blood donor centers in various cities has brought the great and constant need for these supplies to the attention of our members as nothing else could do.

The response to all this has been heartening and amazing in its proportions. After reading "The Confession of Faith" by Mme. Chiang Kai Shek, and the many others which appear daily in printed form from our men of the Armed Forces, and those nearer home, we do gain courage and faith in the almighty power of God.

We realize more than ever before that even though sadness and apprehension envelop us, we must steer a straight and steady course through the darkness into the brightness of God's mercy.

Our duty lies before us in our daily life as in the life of our blessed organization. For fifty-two years our members have given of themselves for the building of this structure of service for others, and for recording the services of those who built the foundations of our great Republic. Nothing should halt this onward march!

The voices of little children urge us to carry on our educational and patriotic

projects; those ill and wounded ask for occupational, recreational and spiritual help; and the first Americans, our Indian brothers, stand ready to serve their country as nurses, soldiers, sailors and ministers of the Holy Word.

We should also hear and heed the appeal from those long since at rest that the records of their busy days and achievements shall not be lost. We must follow the star which leads to a future state of mental peace and the content which comes from the conviction that a task has been well performed.

At the present time our men and boys and women in the service are putting their strength and force into the struggle to keep America safe for the days to come, and we at home must do our part as nobly and willingly as they.

Our hearts never fail to turn to our Mothers with particular tenderness on Mother's Day. On May 9th of 1943 more than ever before will the prayers and loving letters of children, old and young, be sent to them.

Our hearts go out to all, and particularly to these very newly made Mothers whose joys and responsibilities are so intermingled that it is hard for them to think clearly; but they do have the joy of Mother love given to them with their babies, and that is a gift from Heaven.

We all stand ready to help these young Mothers, and we know that they will fulfill their obligations willingly and happily.

The loved Mothers of mature years who have been our guides and inspiration throughout our lives—what memories they must have and how much we long to give them peace and comfort in their later years.

The following remark from a daughter touched me deeply as it will the Mothers of the world:

Our Mother—"She's our Home Front and she's what we're fighting for."

As our days of trial continue, let us hold that thought to our hearts with all the strength of our body and soul, and with God's help we shall keep The Home Front Safe.

Faithfully
Helena R. Buch

Washington World Art Mecca

BY PATTIE ELLICOTT



THE YOUTHFUL DAVID
BY ANDREA DEL CASTAGNO

WHEN this cruel war is over the things of the spirit will survive and among them will be the fine arts which have withstood wars before and still made progress from century to century.

Already even in the midst of war Washington has become the new Art Mecca of the World. The munificent gifts of the late Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon which resulted in the building of the National Gallery of Art with its priceless collections recently augmented by a gift of the Widener Collection, conservatively esti-

mated to be worth fifty millions of dollars, have put Washington in the forefront of art centers of the world.

In the after war years and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution again meets for its annual Congresses in its own stately group of buildings the delegates and members of the Congress will pass part of their time viewing the Mellon, Kress, Widener and Rosenwald collections at the National Gallery of Art, the matchless treasures of the W. A. Clark collection in the Corcoran Gallery of Art and

the array of modern art in the Phillips Memorial Gallery.

This will be well and art will abide. It always has and it always shall for art truly is "universal" and knows no time or space.

Not alone in galleries and their contents does Washington earn the title of the new Art Mecca of the world. Her stately monumental buildings, her Capitol, the Congressional Library and some of her modern public buildings all attest to the material things of a great government.

One of the things which is making Washington an art mecca is Washington Cathedral, "a House of Prayer for all people in the Capital of the Nation."

Washington Cathedral, when completed, will be one of the most beautiful Gothic cathedrals in all the world. Its resident architect, Phillip Hubert Frohman, says of it: "Here in Washington we have the unprecedented and unrivaled opportunity of building a great fourteenth-century English Gothic cathedral, of drawing inspiration from the beginnings of Gothic architecture in the Norman, and of grafting on to this strong tree the flower-like beauty of detail of the fourteenth century. In so doing we are endeavoring to realize an ideal dimly foreshadowed in the fourteenth century, and hope that we may be able to achieve that which may be a stepping stone to a development of Gothic architecture in the future which will be greater and more beautiful than any single period of the past."

Those interested in creative art and its great traditions of the past might do well to visit Washington Cathedral, a fourteenth-century Gothic cathedral in the building, as it sits in lofty majesty, more than one-third completed, on Mt. St. Alban, 400 feet above the city of Washington.

Once strolling through a town in France,
Reminded of the Renaissance,
Some workmen there I found employed
Upon a space yet waste and void.

Said I to one, "Friend, may I ask
What is the purpose of your task?"
With little pride and surly tone
He answered, "I am cutting stone."

Another man I then approached
And carefully the subject broached.
He answered in a tone quite gay,
"M'sieu, I earn ten francs a day."

But neither satisfied my quest
Nor measured up to my sure test,
And so I wandered still around
Until another man I found.

He too was cutting stone
And he was working all alone.
A sacred light was in his face.
I felt this was a hallowed place.

"On what are you employed?" I said,
Then proudly lifting up his head. . .
"I'm building a cathedral, friend."
Thus did my search come to an end.

Speaking of religious art the National Gallery of Art's Mellon and Kress collections contain so many superb examples of this type that they alone will bring millions of devout pilgrims to Washington after this global war.

Among them is Botticelli's "Adoration of the Magi," one of the great masterpieces of world art; Bellini's "Flight into Egypt," both in the Mellon Collection and Raphael "Madonna Alba" in the same collection, conservatively estimated to be worth one million dollars.

The religious element in the National Gallery of Art collections was augmented recently by the acquisition of the Widener Collection presented to the nation recently by Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia in memory of his father, Peter A. B. Widener.

Here are paintings and scores of art objects dealing with some phase of the story of Christianity, each selected by the Wideners, father and son, with the same discrimination and appreciation of the finest in art which marks the remainder of this excellent collection.

The entire collection, which forms an admirable complement to the Kress and Mellon collections, already housed in the National Gallery, is remarkable for the variety, quality and beauty of the objects it contains. For the Wideners collected not only a large number of important paintings and sculpture, but also objects of the decorative arts sufficient to fill nine galleries on the main floor of the museum—treasures which include furniture, tapestries, small bronzes, plaques and medals, rock crystals, Renaissance jewels, majolica pottery, Chinese porcelains, stained glass and textiles.

Painstaking care has gone into the selection of each object included in Mr. Wid-

ener's gift to the nation. In some cases a search was conducted for years for the objects needed to complete a particular set or group, and such care long ago assured the collection its high ranking place among the most notable art collections of the country.

Although the religious masterpieces form only a small part of the collection, the few examples pictured on these and following pages are still but a glimpse of the religious art that may be seen on a visit to the Widener treasures—art that has helped keep alive the Christian religion through the centuries.

Raphael's "Small Cowper Madonna" on the opposite page is one of the most fascinating of Raphael's madonnas, considered by some even more appealing than his famous "Alba Madonna."

Painted on a wood panel twenty-three inches high and seventeen inches wide, this madonna displays Raphael's great gift of assimilation. The quiet atmosphere of the painting, the golden radiance of the flesh tones and the pearly blue of the sky enhance its charm. The sense of peace and security which pervades the whole composition is emphasized by such deft touches as the small country church in the background.

The painting once belonged to the collection of Lord Cowper at Panshanger, from which it gets its name.

"The Youthful David," by Andrea Del Castagno, pictured here, is interesting not only for its composition, which is a masterpiece in its expression of action, but also for the fact that it is painted on a shield of leather three feet long and only nine inches wide.

Del Castagno's genius was developed under the influence of Donatello and Masaccio, and "The Youthful David" is a rare specimen of his craftsmanship. There is a glow about the painting that is the hallmark of the master.

Washington Cathedral also has two notable contributions to the art supremacy of the National Capital.

One is a cherished Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington.

It was a gift of the late John Jay Chapman of New York.

An original and superb example of Stuart's art, this painting is included in the collection of Washington memorabilia in possession of the Cathedral.

For several years it has been stored at the Corcoran Gallery of Art awaiting the day when it can be exhibited in the Cathedral or one of its associated buildings.

Another art treasure of the Cathedral is the alabaster tomb of the late Right Reverend Henry Yates Satterlee, first Bishop of Washington.

This beautiful cenotaph was designed and executed by W. Douglas Caroe, resident architect of Canterbury Cathedral in England and architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the Church of England.

To return for a few minutes to the National Gallery of Art no D.A.R. in the days to come will visit it without spending some time in the Mellon collection where are placed 11 celebrated paintings by early American artists.

Supplementing the other collections, this gift represents the first paintings of the American School acquired by the National Gallery of Art, including prized portraits by Gilbert Stuart, John Copley, Benjamin West, John Trumbull, Chester Harding, Edward Savage and Mather Brown.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art is doing its full share to keep Washington a world Mecca of Art. Its present director, C. Powell Minnigerode, has adhered to the founder's—the late William Wilson Corcoran—idea that American art has a real place in the history of great art.

The Corcoran's collection of American paintings, selected from those of the early days of the Republic to the present, is outstanding in this regard.

The W. A. Clark prize awards for the Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings have done much to promote American art in this medium.

Of great historical value is the collection of 800 engraved portraits of early Americans by Favret de Saint Memin. The Gallery also owns one of the largest collections of bronzes by the famous French animal sculptor Antoine Louis Barye.

There are countless other excellent examples of American art.

The acquisition in 1926 by bequest of the notable art collection of the late William A. Clark has given to the Corcoran Gallery a most notable collection of paintings, sculpture, tapestries, rugs, laces, faience, antiquities, period rooms and so forth.

The beautiful addition to the Corcoran Gallery of Art housing this collection was

designed by Charles A. Platt, architect of New York, and the gift of the widow and daughters of Senator Clark. They also provided a trust fund for the maintenance of this collection.

In writing of the collection in the Phillips Memorial Gallery Mr. Duncan Phillips, its founder and director, declared: "In 1918, when planning a memorial to my father and brother which would be a continued service to the country and city they had served, it occurred to me that there was a need for a museum of stimulating and constantly changing exhibitions in which the best works of artists, especially painters, of many differing temperaments and talents and of many races, could be shown both separately and together, as evidences of what a universal privilege it is to have intense and intelligent visual life."

With this as a key note Mr. Phillips founded the Phillips Memorial Gallery, which through its splendid permanent collection and discriminating exhibitions has become one of the outstanding galleries in this country.

Its service to art and artists cannot be overestimated and its part in making Washington a world art mecca has been considerable.

The worthy in art has found a warm welcome there and through its liberal policy of recognizing the forward trends of art the gallery has been that stimulation to the progress of art in general of which Mr. Phillips had written.

The National Gallery of Art, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Phillips Memorial Gallery and the Freer Gallery richly reward any art pilgrim now or in the happier years to come after this War is over.



A Little-Known Custom of the Long Ago

THE custom of sending funeral notices to friends of the deceased is one of our oldest, the origin of which has been lost in obscurity. Many of us know nothing of this ancient custom which has been little practiced since the turn of the century. But some of these quaint squares edged with black have been preserved through the years. The family Bible which belonged to Walter Brooke of Vicksburg, Mississippi, was found to have among its leaves a number of very interesting notices of the death of persons who lived in that locality.

Lucy Jane Jefferson Peyton Eskridge was born at "Monteagle," in Albemarle County, Virginia, the daughter of Craven Peyton and Jane Jefferson Lewis. Her grandmother was Lucy Jefferson, the sister of Thomas. About 1820, Lucy married James Wood Eskridge who was born in Virginia in 1799 and died in Charleston, Mississippi, some years after his wife's death. In 1834, James Eskridge, with his wife and nine children, removed to Mississippi. They have

many descendants throughout Mississippi and the entire south.

The notice of the death of Henry G. Vick recalls the Vick family, for whom the city of Vicksburg was named.

Walter Brooke himself was born at Clarke County, Virginia, December 25, 1813, the son of Humphrey Brooke and Sarah Walker Page. In 1839, he moved to Mississippi, where he became an eminent lawyer, a United States Senator, a member of the Mississippi Secession Convention, and a member of the Provisional Congress that met at Montgomery, Alabama. He married, in 1840, Jane Jefferson Lewis Eskridge.

Another interesting notice, included in the Brooke Bible, but not pictured, is one of the Memorial Service to Jefferson Davis, which was held in Vicksburg on Wednesday, December 11, 1889.

The several notices from which the four here reproduced were selected were submitted by Miss Jane Watt Brooke, the Regent of the Yazoo River Chapter, N. S., D. A. R., of Greenwood, Mississippi.

In Case You Are Interned

MRS. HOLLIS A. WILBUR

State Regent for China

THE *Gripsholm*, on August 25, 1942, brought back many of our personal friends from Occupied China, Hong Kong, Japan and Korea. These friends had run the gamut of treatment from the Japanese: from respectful consideration with freedom of their homes, to solitary confinement in icy, verminous prisons, without warm clothing or bedding. The feet of one had frozen and become gangrened, with subsequent amputation; two had been repeatedly tortured. Only one of them had been given a legal trial. Japanese police have judicial powers and are answerable only to the military of which they are a part. Whether our Government in relinquishing extra-territorial rights in Japan, knew this fact is hard to ascertain. They should; for this oriental, dual system was one of the precipitating causes of the Anglo-Chinese war in 1839 at Canton, and resulted in the treaties by which foreigners received the right to be imprisoned and tried by their own nationals. In Japan, Americans could choose to go or stay, but not in Occupied China. "American Influence must be eradicated." They could endure losing all their possessions with equanimity, but the bitterness of leaving orphan dependents to beg or starve was the worst pain.

Two of their experiences are of particular interest to the Daughters. Mr. Barnhart of Bangkok talked freely of events there—this dear friend, who in the prime of life, died soon after returning on the *Gripsholm*. The "Cooperation with the Japanese of the Thailanders" had been hard to accept. He said it was propaganda. The Japanese fleet sent into Bangkok the ultimatum that if it did not surrender they would shoot it to powder. There was no adequate defense. The Japanese took the city and put their seals on foreign buildings. The Thailanders then became neutrals and had charge of the Americans, and conserved their welfare in every way possible. When capitulation was imminent the diplomatic representative, Willys Peck, summoned the Americans

to come to the Consulate. When the Japanese advanced to take over, the seventy Americans assembled on the upper and lower verandahs facing the flagstaff and underwent the bitterness of seeing the Japanese pull down our flag. Then a dramatic incident took place: the old East Indiaman who had been custodian of the flag for years, pressed through the Japanese column and received the flag. An American could not have done this. He held out his arms to receive the flag, kept it from touching the ground, folded it, took it and laid it reverently on the knees of Mr. Peck.

The above title is not intended as a pleasantry. People recently from China are not among those who think "it cannot happen here." They have seen it happening since 1931. We have watched the Tanaka Memorial unfold so that all that document sets forth is fulfilled except seizure of Hawaii, Australia and the United States. Smug officers let "it happen" at Pearl Harbor; while in Malaya the British were so unready they failed to cut the rubber trees, or destroy the priceless tinsmelter at Penang. So the Japanese have more rubber and tin than they need. Expecting the scorched earth, they sent over five hundred engineers and chemical experts with machinery, in May last, to repair ravages. Americans little realize what riches of equipment they have seized: whole fleets of ships, oil, tin, coal and gold mines, railways, power plants, chemical laboratories, and office buildings. So that Minami, arch conspirator of the militarists, who was said to manage the China Campaign from Korea by long-distance telephone, can assure his government that all will be ready to invade the United States by October, 1943. People in Hong Kong had little apprehension of internment on the fateful December 8th.

The largest internment camp about which we have full information was at Stanley Peninsula on Hong Kong. Its competent organization is worth study. 350 American civilians were held there for six months. Others who fought with the Hong

Kong Volunteers were taken to the mainland war prisoners camp, about which Arthur Evans, who escaped, reported that last summer, 30 to 40 men were dying a month, that malnutrition was terrible; one man weighed only forty-eight pounds, and that losing fifty was not unusual. Hong Kong normally has not so many Americans, but many were marooned, waiting for ships or for airplanes to Manila. Mr. Marsden, the gold-miner from the Philippines, was one of these, and Mr. Moyer, agricultural expert, was en route to West China. American pilots, you remember, taxied 200 Americans and Chinese to Free China, among whom were Mme. Sun Yat-sen and H. H. Kung. Dec. 31 the Japanese posted proclamations that all enemy nationals were to assemble at Murray Parade Ground, with only such baggage as they could carry, for internment. At some corners of the upper levels, soldiers looted even this meager equipment. The internees were marched to Chinese hotels, through lines of onlookers for the derision of the Chinese. The only ones who jeered were Japanese; the Chinese were silent and sympathetic. A Chinese groom, who cared for the horse of one man, pressed forward to tell him: "I turned your horse out into the mountains." After ten days in the hotels the news that they were to go to Stanley was welcome.

The Americans sent ahead by truck, nine men, of whom four were seamen and five college graduates, to clear away the debris of battle. The buildings assigned to Americans were three apartment buildings used by the British prison guards and their families. The other internees, Dutch, American and British, went around by ship. The work-crew had the gruesome task of disposal of dead bodies, and the debris of looting. Rooms were two feet deep with broken furniture, china and bottles; tin cans, toys, rackets, cast off clothing, bedding and bloody mattresses and pillows which had been cut open for valuables,—the feathers and cotton scattered into a tremendous litter. For five days they struggled with the wreckage, burning waste, burying cans, sorting and salvaging everything usable of furniture, tools, books, clothing and bedding. One man was appointed to store these, and started with a stock of 150 khaki and wool uniforms of the prison guards, clothing of women and

children, and shoes, which proved a god-send for work suits for the men, and for people who had been looted of all.

Beside the guards' homes, on Stanley were St. Stephen's College and the Maryknoll hospital. The climate of the peninsula, situated between two bays, was colder than the city. January is damp and cold, but when the sun shines, is exhilarating, and the views are superb of sea and mountains. Mr. Alsop, in the *Saturday Evening Post* for Jan. 9 and 16, gave a vivid picture of the life at Stanley, which all should read; but he touched lightly on the American organization. By the time the ship came with the 330 Americans and many times that number of other nationals, the houses were swept and clean. The Americans immediately organized. A Council of Twelve for general management was elected, with Wm. H. Hunt, of Shanghai (marooned) of the Hunt Shipping Co., was made Chairman. The Council reported thrice monthly to the body. During the six months there were some stormy meetings; but all problems were settled without recalling the Council. Considering that the camp was predominantly masculine, with many high executives used to command, this is a commendable record. Committees were set up for Feeding, Housing, Health and Sanitation, Labor, Gardening, Welfare, Canteen Recreation and even a Legal committee, with Judge Allman of the Shanghai American Court (marooned), as Chairman. This may have been appointed to compliment Judge Allman, but it proved no sinecure. People under those unhappy circumstances, always hungry and often ill, ruined financially, were bound to dispute, and the Legal Committee had work.

The Feeding Committee organized two kitchens, and made some seamen cooks. You will recall that the first news out of Hong Kong told of a Los Angeles chiropractor who took TNT in his side car down to the harbor and blew up and sank much craft. He was made Cook's first Assistant. Outside that duty he worked at his profession,—as did the dentists. A Diet kitchen for children and sick was set up. An architect drew plans for a model kitchen and a labor crew built it from bricks and concrete blocks. A woodchopping crew of five split and chopped the daily ration of logs for the fires. The storekeeper was in charge of foodstuffs. As food was more

important than money, he kept careful record of all foods received and delivered daily. When rations fell below the promised amount he might buy unused cans of beef, peas, and corn,—if there were any. Twice the U. S. Consul-General sent over canned goods from his stores. Vegetables from the garden were added when available, and the cooks prepared the food and people went to his shack twice daily for allotments.

The Labor Committee took account of everyone's aptitudes. A sanitary squad composed of Standard Vacuum Oil men, did their task so well that flies were hardly seen on Stanley. They could not solve the mosquito problem. A repair squad in the Toolroom repaired every article from shoes to furniture. A garden crew of thirty worked hard. Mr. Moyer, the agricultural expert, had experience with soils, and had seeds. It takes a large garden to benefit 330 people.

The Canteen Committee started with the small profits from sale of salvaged things, and with loans from those with money. People deprived of their money paid with promissory notes. As soon as permission could be secured from the captors, warm clothes for the children, canned stocks and seed were sent for to the city through the Japanese, for a small commission. After a while, milk was secured so that children and expectant mothers could have a little, daily. Profits went to the Welfare Committee to help the poor and undernourished. At the last nearly everyone was undernourished. The Recreation Committee must have languished.

Both the Japanese guards and the British were quick to observe this competent organization. The British proposed that "as this is all one family, why should not the American committees take over the whole camp?" Everyone saw through that. Mr. Hunt decisively declined. It was argued that Hong Kong, being British, had rights over others. Mr. Hunt, himself a Taipan, had doubtless crossed swords with the British before, and pointed out that Hong Kong at the moment was not British. Which ended the argument. However, work of international scope was established. A hospital was set up within a month, with fifteen doctors and eighty nurses. Welfare work and the Canteen committee operated for the three communities.

In spite of extra contributions, the food was inadequate, lacking in protein, fat, mineral content and vitamins and no fresh fruit was available. Mr. Alsop reveals that the Japanese farmed out the commissary to a Chinese Quisling who took his toll. People swiftly lost weight and strength, and began to have malnutrition diseases: boils, septic sores, beriberi and pellagra. Men who had been strong became so weak they could not climb a hill or carry a burden. The doctors represented to the Swiss protector the insufficiency of the diet ration to sustain life. Eventually something was added but not enough. Quite different from the fare enjoyed by Japanese interned at Virginia resorts at \$12.00 a day,—as Japanese correspondents exchanged at Lourenco Marques, twitted the American correspondents who had been imprisoned at Tokyo.

On this diet, our American prisoners at war camps may now be slowly starving. Will anyone weigh out these items of the daily ration and live on it for a day?

One-half pound rice. (The sweepings—often inhabited.)

One-quarter pound vegetables.

One-quarter pound meat or fish.

One-fortieth pound each of sugar and salt.

In June came the glad news that the Americans were to be repatriated. The British and Dutch may still be there. The *Asama Maru* took them off at Stanley, and they saw nothing of the city. Food was slightly better, but extras could be had from the stewards for large tips. Many had no money at all. A month later, in company with the *Conte Verde*, on which the Italian stewards could not do enough for its passengers (and would accept no tips!), they approached Lourenco Marques. They met a ship flying Old Glory, on whose deck stood the seamen with arms upstretched in a V for Victory, whistles blowing. Few eyes were dry on the *Asama Maru*.

At Lourenco Marques they had mail, magazines, money and fresh fruit for the first time in seven months. They embarked on the Swedish ship *Gripsholm*, where, although 1500 Americans were crowded into space intended for 350, there was food, and many more friends who had come on the *Conte Verde*. The mounting joy of that homeward trip has been told

to us by several. "It was a real lift to receive news of our repatriation. A bigger thrill was our embarkation on the *Asama Maru*; in ascending ratio it was joy to board the *Gripsholm* and Heaven to see the United States." Another, after telling that he had never before been on a long voyage on which nobody died, said, "We seemed to become happier and happier. 'Then was our mouth filled with laughter and our tongue with singing.'"

When they sailed into New York harbor and saw the Goddess of Liberty the sixteen hundred who had been harassed, imprisoned, tortured and nearly starved, stood to sing. They sang *The Star-Spangled Banner* and *My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty*. Can anyone faintly imagine what those songs, sung from the deepest heart, would be like?



The First Year of the D. A. R. War Work Committee of Greater New York

BY INA L. COOPER LANE

FROM the meeting of twenty-eight women from chapters of Greater New York held at the Hotel Roosevelt, January 26th, 1942, has grown the far reaching service of the D. A. R. War Work Committee of Greater New York.

Following prayer and the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, Chairman, explained the need for a distinctive D. A. R. war work project. She suggested a many branched program, including sewing; knitting; collection of salvage, books, and magazines; fingerprinting; classes in first aid and nutrition; sale of Defense stamps and bonds; and the establishment of a service bureau for officers. These suggestions were accepted; and in addition, plans were undertaken to purchase an ambulance for the Brooklyn Army Base. An offering for initial equipment totaled \$35. With this fund the work began.

Letters outlining the project were sent to Mrs. Pouch, President General, and to Mrs. Manlove, State Regent, asking for their sanction. Both Mrs. Pouch and Mrs. Manlove approved the project and became Honorary Chairmen.

During the year, knitters under the chairmanship of Miss Elizabeth J. McCormick, Rufus King Chapter, have contributed 1500 hours of work; and the resulting garments have been sent to the Marine Hospital, Staten Island; the Thompson Foundation, Yonkers; and one order of 210 garments on 24 hours' notice to a crew about to leave the Brooklyn Army Base.

In the work rooms, which are open six

days and one evening each week, there have been completed 656 Red Cross garments; 64 garments for Bundles for Britain; 250 hospital bed jackets for service men and 16 sets of children's pajamas for the Long Island College Hospital; 25 children's dresses made by the Juniors; and 50 buddy bags. The work room also has had an occasional repair job for some service man who wants an arm band sewed on or the sleeves in a new shirt shortened. Mrs. George T. Waterson, Abraham Cole Chapter, is production manager.

Sale of salvage and cancelled stamps, two white-elephant-sales, and two bridge parties have financed the organization and sent \$50 to Mrs. Manlove for the National Blood Plasma Project.

Defense stamps and bonds to the amount of \$237,538.90 have been reported sold by Mrs. William H. Graham, Washington Heights Chapter, Chairman. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Charles H. McGouh-ran, New York Chapter, \$1,851.50, the full amount required, has been raised for the purchase of a special ambulance for cardiac cases. The ambulance has been bought and presented to the Brooklyn Army Base.

At the request of the hotel, an information booth for officers was opened July 31, 1942 and has been staffed daily, including Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. Hotels and apartments are located for officers and their families; tickets are secured for theater, operas, concerts, radio broadcasts, and sports events. The Roosevelt has provided a lounge and has donated the use of its

(Continued on page 289)

That They Too Might Serve

BY ANNE WILLIAMS

FUBBY insisted on stirring up pancakes. "I'm gonna make lots of them, too," he said as he waved a potato masher in the air. "See my stove and dishes."

Fubby is one of the fifteen youngsters enrolled in the new modern day nursery set up by the Army and Navy Auxiliary of the District of Columbia Red Cross. It is the first one of its kind in the nation's capital.

Around Fubby were his little playmates; also lots of bright new shiny toys, including small tables, chairs, dishes, dolls, "choo-choo" trains and—best of all—a bright red wooden hobby horse, which all the children simply adore.

The fathers of these tots are soldiers and sailors in Uncle Sam's armed forces—some of them overseas by now. Until six weeks ago the mothers had wondered how they too might serve. But there were the young sons and daughters. This truly was a problem.

Now, however, because of the thoughtful and efficient workers of the District of Columbia Red Cross, and because of the generosity of the Chapter's good neighbors across the street, a day nursery has been organized. The neighbors are the Daughters of the American Revolution, for it is in their handsome national headquarters that space for this day nursery has been provided.

Heading the project are Mrs. Charles B. Bubb, who represents the Army, and Mrs. George Sietz, the Navy.

The children, whose ages are from two to five, are brought in each weekday morning by members of the District Chapter's Motor Corps; at five they are taken home. Mothers who desire to have their children enter this nursery must first clear through the Home Service office of the Chapter. Each child is required to have a certificate of health from his family doctor. And besides, the Chapter reserves the privilege of having the children examined at Washington's Children's Hospital.

Since there is a widespread movement throughout the United States now for such day nurseries, surely this one in the Dis-

trict of Columbia is a splendid example of thoroughness.

A registered nurse—Mrs. Howard I. Cole—receives and checks in the youngsters. She then leaves for her duties at a local hospital. But she is always on call. If one of the tots has a cold, or the slightest signs of one, Mrs. Cole reports back again later in the day.

Each of the three teachers has two assistants. These women are all volunteers of the District of Columbia Chapter, and divide the six-day week between them.

One of the Assistants, a young Junior Leaguer, who is extremely enthusiastic about her new role as "Mother" says each one of the children is a distinct individual. "Many of them," she explained, "have no brothers or sisters and must be trained to get along with other children. There is a difference too in the same age groups," she pointed out. "No two can be handled alike, yet all must follow the same routine or schedule. We are trying to bring out their good traits too, and to develop their characters as we go along."

In the corner of one of the large rooms—known as the playroom or school room—is a piano. The teacher picked off the tune of an old nursery rhyme while a little golden haired girl of three, in a high squeaky voice, did an excellent job of following.

The atmosphere of this nursery is so friendly and homey that not a single one of the children so far have shown any signs of homesickness, nor do they fret when brought in in the mornings.

The entire project is strictly run on a scientific basis. For instance, according to law, the amount of cubic feet of air in the space allotted for this nursery accommodates no more than fifteen children. It is important that this rule be respected.

After the tots are checked in, their personal needs attended to, they are given orange juice and Cod Liver oil. Then they are allowed to play for two hours out doors. The D.A.R.'s haven't overlooked a thing. A portion of their lovely grounds has been set aside for a playground. Back, off the busy street, this is the ideal spot

for the required morning's recreation. And the children love it!

A kind and thoughtful person has donated a log cabin which is the delight of every child. There are also swings, hobby horses, a wagon, bicycle, tricycles, go-carts and balls. Many of the donors of these toys have no children of their own, but this is a means of giving "that they too might serve."

If the weather is unfavorable for outdoor play, of course there is plenty of space inside.

The combination dining room and kitchen is a model in good housekeeping. Here each day the District of Columbia Chapter provides three experienced canteen workers to prepare a well-balanced noon meal. The Chapter's food supply is supplemented by donations from the Surplus Commodities Department of the Government.

The noon meal often consists of rolled lamb, a kidney stew, or perhaps a fluffy omelet. There is always milk and bread and butter sandwiches. Chocolate corn-starch pudding, topped with whipped cream and powdered sugar, is a great favorite—and very nutritious too.

The child who finishes his meal first is

awarded the "bunny dish," from which his dessert is eaten. It's a bright yellow bowl with a huge white rabbit on the side. Not that the children are urged to rush through the meal, but everyone knows youngsters at this age are great ones to dawdle over their food.

Bright colored pajamas, bathrobes and house-slippers have been provided by the production workers of the District Chapter. And the youngsters are quickly made ready for the afternoon nap following a brushing of teeth, face and hands.

They are taught to do these things themselves, learning also to hang their tooth-brushes and washcloths on individual hooks, over which their names are printed.

A friend in New York has made the nursery a present of child-size cots, four feet long. After the nap comes crackers and milk. The children look forward to this mid-afternoon snack. They know that the sooner they get to sleep, the sooner they get it too!

It's a splendid set-up. And a worthwhile one. Furthermore the appropriate care given here while mothers work is certainly an essential patriotic service toward the defense program. Certainly the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing a real service in this war-time cooperation.



The First Year of the D. A. R. War Work Committee of Greater New York

(Continued from page 287)

swimming pool. A shopping service made Christmas shopping easy. Gifts ranged from flat silver for "my fiancée" and silk stockings for "my best girl" to a special pen and pencil set. 1811 officers have used the services of the booth, converging from all parts, Canada, England, New Zealand, British West Indies, Trinidad, Australia, Hawaii, Netherland West Indies.

Perhaps one of the most thrilling incidents at the booth occurred when the mother of a young lieutenant arrived from Florida and called to express her appreciation for the kindness shown her son during his stay in New York. She concluded, "Perhaps it would interest you to know that my son flew Prime Minister Churchill to Moscow." It developed later that this

same son flew him to Cairo and to Casablanca.

On December 30th, 1942, 200 officers and their ladies enjoyed "The Stars and Stripes Ball" held in the Hendrick Hudson Room. This dance brought many letters of appreciation from commanding officers of both the Army and Navy, and was so successful that, at the request of the State Regent, another ball will follow shortly, April 9, 1943.

The committee is indebted to the Hotel Roosevelt for much of its success. All rooms have been donated and many courtesies have been shown to workers and guests.

The projects of this first year of the organization have been successfully completed.

An Historic Tile

BY LIDA B. EARTHART

WHEN William Penn received his grant of the Province of Pennsylvania from King Charles II, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, he promptly sent agents to southern Germany to invite the oppressed people of that region to come to his province to make their homes. The inducements offered were civil and religious liberty, and an abundance of fertile land.

The response to Penn's invitation was slow in getting under way, but beginning about 1730, immigration increased rapidly. Some of those who sought to escape oppression and to find better living conditions came from the Duchy of Alsace where the people were largely of German origin and spoke the German language. Coming from Alsace, also, were many French Huguenots who had fled to that state to escape persecution after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Among the emigrants were natives of the Palatine and of the Duchy of Württemberg. A few were of Swiss origin.

The colonists who came after 1730 were for the most part able to pay for their passage to America. They brought with them household linen and bedding, and in some instances articles of personal adornment,—indications that the owners had formerly been possessed of considerable wealth. Upon arrival in Philadelphia they had funds with which to buy furniture, farm implements and live stock. Most of them were farmers or artisans and were accustomed to hard work. They were well adapted to the task of conquering the wilderness and making it productive.

South of the Blue mountains in Pennsylvania, extending westward a long distance from the Delaware river, there is a range of hilly land known as "The Gravel". The soil of its valleys is extremely fertile. There are many springs and streams to water the land and originally there were extensive forests of oak and other hard wood trees.

Many of the immigrants from Southern Germany made their way to this fertile region which now forms part of Northampton, Lehigh and Berks Counties. There they acquired land, built their homes, plied

their various trades and began to establish schools and to conduct religious services. Most of the newcomers belonged either to the Lutheran or to the Reformed church. Although differing in certain doctrinal matters, these two denominations often combined to build and maintain the same church edifice. However, the two congregations were separate, each having its own pastor and keeping its own records.

The people who settled in "The Gravel", in the area lying along the present boundary between Berks and Lehigh Counties, began quite early to hold religious services in the homes of the pioneers. In 1745, a congregation was organized. A few years later property for a church was acquired, and by 1749 building operations were begun. On July 29, 1750, the church was dedicated, both Lutheran and Reformed ministers participating in the services. The site of this church is now a part of Weissenberg township in Lehigh County.

This church had two names. Because it was located in the Macungy region, it was called the Macungy church. "Macungy" means "the eating place of bears". When food was scarce in the mountains, the bears came down to this lower land to seek it; hence the name. The structure was also called the Ziegel church, and this is the name which has come down through the years. A member of the congregation was a tile-maker and he made tiles for the roof of the building. The German name for tile is *Ziegel*; hence the name *Ziegel* church.

Ziegel church was constructed of logs; the floor was hard-packed earth; the pulpit rested on trestles; there was a crude, home-made table, and the seats were large, hand-hewn logs which rested on blocks.

After forty-five years of use by the two congregations, a larger church building was found to be necessary; consequently in 1795-1796 one was erected, and the old tile-covered church was torn down. Some of the original tiles came into the possession of Miss Susan Detar of Greensburg, Pa., whose Huguenot ancestors had been among the early worshippers in the old church. Through her generosity one

of these tiles has been presented to The Museum of the National Society of the D. A. R.

The second and third church buildings at Macungy were destroyed by fire, but each time the congregations replaced them and there is still a Ziegel Church in "the eating place of bears".

It is interesting historically that members of the Ziegel congregation were among the very early settlers who crossed the Allegheny mountains after the French and Indian war and established homes there. A large group of them, of both French and German extraction, settled at Harrold's, about two miles west of Greensburg, Pa., and there founded Old Zion Church, the first Protestant place of worship west of the Alleghenies.

From Ziegel church and through Old Zion there come to us the names of many who have had an important part in American history. It is of peculiar interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution to know that Mrs. George T. Guernsey, the ninth President General, was descended from some who had a part in the life of both congregations.

An examination of the old tile reveals an irregular figure, which closer observation shows to be the outline of a lily, the symbol of the Resurrection,—of new life and hope. The old tilemaker is gone, but

his message persists. Hidden in the roof of the wilderness church by one whose land and people had suffered a hundred years of continuous war and persecution, it comes to light when again that land suffers the horrors of war and oppression. New life and hope! What a message for the present time!

The historians of Lehigh County list the following as among the organizers of the congregation of "The Ziegel Church":—Adam Braus, Ludwig Reichard, Bernhard Schmidt, Nicolaus Mayer, Peter Haas, Jorch Schaefer, Karl Oorn, Urban Friebe, Johann Merkel, Daniel Krausz, Michael Höt, Johannes Hergerether, Egittius Grimm, Zacharias Heller, Friederich Windisch, Adam Weber, Georg Bayer, Johann N. Gift, Georg Wendel Zimmerman, Michael Old, Heinrich Gagenbach, Melchior Ziegler, Philip Breinig, Peter Heimbach, Bartholomäus Miller, Georg A. Leibensperger, Jacob Kunz, Albrecht Himmel, David Muszgenug, Michael Confort, Andrew Sassamanshausen, Georg Schumacher, Melchior Seib, Heinrich Miller, Johannes Vogel, Jacob Rummel, Johannes Herman, Conrath Neff, Johannes Heider, Adam Schmidt, Philip Wendel Klein, Johannes Bär, Jacob Goho, Franz Weser, Yost Schlicher, Philip Fenstermacher, Jacob Acker, Georg Falk, Daniel Hettler, Jacob Weitknecht, Johannes Doll.

Bells! Bells! Bells!

BELL THAT TOLLED FOR LINCOLN NOW IN BUFFALO CHURCH

A bell that once hung in Fortress Monroe, Va., and was tolled at Lincoln's death, has been installed in the belfry of the West Avenue Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHURCH BELLS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Many stories and legends have grown up around the church bells in Great Britain, and these form an interesting chapter in the history of bells. Worcester Cathedral, 20 miles northwest of London, was dedicated in 1218 by the Normans. It is a beautiful structure but its bell, like others

now silenced for the duration, has had an interesting history.

SOCIETY OF BELL RINGERS

Clubs and organizations had their beginnings early in this country. One of the earliest was the Society of Bell Ringers which was active back in the days of the Revolution. One of its most distinguished members was none other than Paul Revere. Christ Church, to which Revere belonged, still has a bell ringer, an office that has been handed down through the years. The Society of Bell Ringers had membership in many New England towns.

Service and Defense



SERVICE MEN ARE ENTERTAINED BY THE D. A. R.

Why American Boys Are Fighting

VALIAN sons from the homes of our Daughters have come forth to enter the Armed Forces of the United States. These fine young men are now fighting for us on many a battlefield. The sacrifices they are making prompts us to set forth some of the reasons why we are in this War.

First, because we have been attacked. Primitive men fought when the wild beast sprang at his throat and when the snake in his path hissed and struck; we fight for the same reason. Our pioneers fought when red Indians closed in on their ring of covered wagons; we fight for the same reason. Russians, both men and women, are today fighting to defend their country, and such is our reason for fighting. The

right to live is one of our oldest rights; the duty of self defense is one of our oldest duties. We are fighting in self defense and for survival, even though far away from home.

Our boys are also fighting for others. Their cause is the cause of our great Allies;—China, France, Russia, Britain; the cause of the subjugated peoples of Europe,—Norwegians, Poles, Czechs, and the rest. Our boys are today fighting for the welfare of the common peoples of Italy, Japan and Germany, since their salvation lies only in defeat of their War Lords.

Our boys are fighting to preserve the American way of life we now enjoy, and which will be lost unless we win. In Amer-

ica we prize *life, liberty* and the *pursuit of happiness*. By liberty we mean: freedom of thought, speech, press; freedom of assemblage; freedom of worship; freedom of enterprise; freedom to manage one's own business; freedom from fear and want; so limited, of course, as not to infringe upon the rights of others. To France we owe two immortal words, precious to all free people, *Equality*, or freedom from privilege; *Fraternity*, or brotherhood, a thing of the heart. And brotherhood is also the fulfilling of liberty among brothers; there can be no exploitation, no slavery, and no carnage such as is now prevalent in Europe.

Little by little we have won from Monarchical Government these natural freedoms. They are now being threatened by a new kind of Totalitarian State; one whose central control is pervasive and resistless.

Such a state forbids the liberties we all enjoy. Mussolini says: "Liberty is a putrid corpse." Goebbels says: "The only free men in Germany are those who are not afraid to go to a concentration camp." The way that such a Totalitarian State is created, and maintained, is by regimenting all human activities. It shapes the mind and the spirit. Ley, of the German Labor Front, said: "We begin with the child of three * * * we do not leave him alone for one moment, * * * (nor) let him go until death." Says Hitler: "Everything from the baby's storybook to the newspaper, theater, cinema * * * will be put this end * * * until the brain of the tiniest child is penetrated by the glowing prayer. Almighty God, bless our weapons again * * *, bless our battle."

This new type of totalitarian government



JUNIOR VICTORY ARMY MEMBERS CONFER WITH A FRIEND

militarizes all human relations. Religion is to unite and inspire men for war; love is to provide soldiers for war; business is to pay for war. A state so planned goes forth to war with dreams of unlimited conquest, regardless of cost of manpower or consequences. Hitler plainly stated his plan in his book, which has since become the German Bible. Germany is to conquer wide territories throughout Europe, for his people, who will rule the world. Japan also dreams of as wide an empire, built on power. We all know that neither Japan nor Germany will grant their conquered peoples any more liberty than is possessed by their own citizens. What awaits these unfortunate people can be seen from what has already happened in France, in Lorea and in all the other conquered countries now in the clutch of the Axis.

Another cause for which our boys are fighting is that of a *free and independent world*. Free people have already spent more than 2000 years in building this prized citadel of liberty. It is now being attacked by forces far greater in power and fury than ever before. If this citadel should fall we see no hope of its rebuilding and the "sweat and tears and blood" of its builders, and its defenders throughout the centuries, will all have been in vain. *We must fight. We must win.*

Our American boys are fighting for survival; for our American way of life; for freedom. They are fighting for security, security against future wars. They are fighting not only for that security, but also for a new international order that is able to maintain same.

The human race has reached a crisis in its evolution. What of the future? Will it form into Totalitarian Superstates, composed of submen. If so, there is little hope for future progress. In a world of such superstates, organized for war and conquest, there can be no peace. Or will our Allies win, and there then appear a new and higher social organization, made of democratic nations which cherish liberty, equality and fraternity. These nations will offer collective security against war and will unite to bring about an era of peace on earth and good will among men. *The United Nations are fighting for this goal.*

The battle our American boys are fighting is urgent in its call. It is about to de-

cide the fate of our country, and the future of the world. Their cause is the life of America and of the democracies everywhere; it is the cause of liberty; of security; and of world peace; it is the cause of the unchecked evolution of the human race. Could there be a worthier cause to fight for than the one for which they are now fighting and dying?

MARY LUELLA SAMPSON
(Mrs. Henry E. Sampson),
Des Moines, Iowa.

◇ ◇ ◇

Miss Beverly Martin of the Nodaway County Chapter, D. A. R., Maryville, Missouri, worked up and presented to each member a chart for keeping an accurate war service record for the year from March 1 to April 1.

This chart records hours of service spent in USO, American Red Cross, civilian defense, Women's Volunteer Service, service to armed forces, War Relief Campaign bonds and stamps; victory gardens, bonds purchased, and other services.

With a red, white and blue ribbon attached for hanging it above one's desk, the chart will remind as well as record. Miss Martin says the idea came when as defense chairman this year she could only estimate the hours spent.

Miss Martin is awaiting call to train as a WAVE—has been sworn in and will go to Northampton, Mass.



MRS. WM. H. POUCH, PRESIDENT GENERAL, MEETS
D. A. R. LEADERS IN THE SOUTHWEST

The Skirmish of Edge Hill

BY MARGARET J. MARSHALL

THE Skirmish of Edge Hill, December 7-8, 1777, has had little recognition as one of the battles of the American Revolution, but now historians are beginning to wonder if it should be called the "battle" rather than the "skirmish" of Edge Hill. The Battle of the Brandywine, the Battle of Germantown, the Battle of the Crooked Billet, etc., are household words, so popular in history that no encyclopedia would even dream of omitting them. Yet mention of Edge Hill exists mostly in articles published by the Montgomery County Historical Society and by the Old York Road Historical Society. But the patriots at Edge Hill prevented Howe's army from drawing Washington from his firmly established position at Whitemarsh, and, had the results been otherwise at that time, a defeat might very well have changed our country's history.

According to William J. Buck, who in 1897 wrote an article for the Historical Society of Montgomery County, General Washington, to stop the marauding expeditions of the British on the defenseless farmers of the vicinity, ordered Colonel Morgan's and Colonel Gist's troops, assisted by General Potter's Pennsylvania Regiment, to advance, and if necessary to engage the British in combat. Washington may of course have been aware of Howe's intention to draw him out; certainly he sent out some of his best companies and the result was the Skirmish of Edge Hill, which lasted on and off through Sunday, December the seventh, through the night and into Monday the eighth.

On the ninth of December the British withdrew their troops and wounded, passing down the Church Road, the Limekiln Road, Susquehanna Street Road and Old York Road to Philadelphia. The records of Howe's side of the story tell of their unsuccessful attempt at drawing out the "rebels", and of the cartloads of wounded hauled back to Philadelphia on the night

of December the ninth, and of the surprise of the people there to see the British returned so soon.

Most of the fighting took place along the ridge known as Edge Hill, in Abington Township, Montgomery County, about one and one-half miles east and across the valley from Whitemarsh, the center thus being the Xanthus Smith property which lies between Easton Road and Edge Hill Road. Cannon balls, bayonets, gun flints, etc., have been found on that ground and in the vicinity as far distant as the property which is now the Hillside Cemetery Company. One finder of cannon balls at the cemetery, not recognizing their historic value, sold them for scrap iron; which brings us to the point of this article.

The Xanthus Smith property is now being broken up into building lots, called Glenmore Farms, and houses are being built thereon. Perhaps some of you who read this may eventually live in some of those houses and find on your property other relics of Revolutionary days. Will you please notify any Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, or the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, or of the Montgomery County Historical Society or of the Old York Road Historical Society, most of whom are listed in current almanacs?

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and Diaries of Dr. Waldo, Surgeon of the Connecticut Regiment, and of Christopher Marshall, etc.

State Regents' Page



MRS. C. S. COLLEY
STATE REGENT OF GEORGIA

GEORGIA

OUR sons, husbands and brothers are in the war. Our hearts, hands, minds and spirit are geared to war activity.

Yes, Georgia D. A. R. present a united front to win the war and win the peace.

Georgia D. A. R. have purchased since May 1, 1942 over \$385,000 worth of War Bonds; literally hundreds of hours have been given in a work of love for Red Cross; for American Woman's Voluntary Service; for Civilian Defense and for many other organizations for War Work.

Our Junior Groups have been unusually active and too much cannot be said about the splendid work which they are accomplishing.

As an organization we are keenly conscious of our added responsibilities to our God, our Country and our homes. We are, I believe, measuring up to the highest ideals of our founders, seeking ever to make for a better tomorrow by doing our best every today.

MARY FORT COLLEY,
State Regent of Georgia.

IDAHO

IN response to the stirring note sounded at the last Continental Congress by the President General, Idaho Daughters have made every effort to put our Society's



MRS. HENRY ASHCROFT
STATE REGENT OF IDAHO

work on a war basis. Every committee has found satisfaction in the fact that their work in the past has been of so fundamental a nature that it is not disrupting but merely intensifying their efforts when they assume some new war task, as part of their program. It has been realized in Idaho, as everywhere else, that we are no longer just a happy country going its peace-loving ways, but an embattled nation of which every sacrifice except honor may be required. The chapters have responded promptly to every demand for money, effort and service. The voluntary response to the Blood Plasma project has been spontaneous and generous. Three hundred and fifty-three dollars, averaging 84 cents per member, has been subscribed. The D. A. R. members have led and participated in every Red Cross, Christmas Seal, War Bond, Victory Book and salvage campaign, as well as doing all the personal things for service men as prompted by the circumstances.

The Valley Forge Bell Fund was completed at the last State Conference, March 5th and 6th, and the Idaho note can now ring out, "Here we have Idaho, winning her way to Fame."

MARTHA W. ASHCROFT
(Mrs. Henry Ashcroft),
State Regent.



WHITE NEEDLEWORK AND LACE SAMPLER FROM WISCONSIN ROOM

Treasures of Our Museum

BY ROSALIND WRIGHT

WHITE-NEEDLEWORK-AND-LACE samplers are most uncommon and the Museum is fortunate in having a representative example. We know it was made in 1783 by Susannah Razor and we assume she may have learned her stitches from the Quakers who had a well-known school at Westtown, Pennsylvania. Quaker samplers very like Susannah's have been identified as Westtown embroideries.

This work differs from the ordinary conception of a sampler but as it is an example of various stitches signed with the maker's name and the date it falls under the classification of "exemplars"—as sam-

plers were first called. Bordered with delicate sprays of embroidered flowers, the fine linen has a circle of needle-made lace in each corner. The basket and flowers are done in drawn-and-darned work and the whole represents a most distinctive bit of needlecraft. It is the gift of Juliet Thorp Whitehead, Janesville Chapter, Wisconsin, and was given in memory of her aunt, Louisa Buzby of Philadelphia. It was brought from the Wisconsin Room to be shown in the current Museum Exhibition, "Stitchery and Weaving" and is but one of many fine embroideries and woven textiles on display until the autumn.

State Conferences

MISSISSIPPI

THE Thirty-seventh Annual Conference of the Mississippi Society Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Hattiesburg on March 10-11, 1943 with the John Rolfe chapter as hostess. State regent, Mrs. Hanun Gardner of Gulfport, presided over the sessions which were held in the auditorium of the USO building.

At the open meeting on the evening of the 10th, Mrs. R. B. McLeod, regent of the hostess chapter, presided over the usual opening formalities and introduced the State Regent. After invocation and music, the Mayor of Hattiesburg, Mr. George Calhoun, and Mrs. P. E. Smith gave greetings of welcome to which Mrs. W. S. Welch of Laurel responded.

Mrs. Gardner introduced Dr. W. H. McIntosh who gave the address of the evening on the significant subject, "The New Revolution."

Mrs. T. F. Moody, State Regent of Louisiana, was introduced and gave greetings from the Louisiana Society and an inspiring message on the war work of the D. A. R. Mrs. R. C. Williams, Sr., President of the C. A. R. Society of Mississippi, brought cordial greetings from her organization.

Music was furnished by Mrs. P. E. Smith, Miss Anna George, and Mrs. R. M. Ross.

After the open meeting a short business session was held at which the reports of the Program Committee by Mrs. A. A. Kincannon and the Rules Committee by Mrs. T. C. Hannah were adopted. Reports of chapter regents were given after which the session closed with the Mizpah Benediction.

The business session of the morning of the 11th was called to order at nine o'clock. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. C. C. Yongue of Jackson, who followed the new procedure adopted by the National Society. Mrs. Harry Ogden reported for the Credentials Committee that thirty-five delegates were in attendance besides officers and guests. Reports of State Officers and Chairmen of State Committees were received; these showed a loyal devotion to the organization, with a spirit of all-out service in the war effort.

Three officers were elected as follows:

Treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Welch of Laurel, Chaplain, Miss Ellen Richards of Vicksburg, and Curator, Mrs. Percy A. Benoist of Natchez. The work of the retiring Curator, Mrs. F. D. Brown, has been outstanding in her assistance in establishing and developing the State D. A. R. Shrine, Rosalie, at Natchez. She was given a vote of appreciation for her service, with regret that she could no longer serve as Curator. A vote of thanks was also given Mrs. J. O. Donaldson, retiring treasurer, for faithful service in her office, and also to Mrs. Hoggatt, retiring Chaplain.

Conference gave a vote of appreciation and admiration to Mrs. Dunbar Rowland, Honorary Historian of the Society, who was unable to be present.

The morning session closed with a most interesting talk by Louisiana State Regent, Mrs. Moody.

After luncheon in the building, the Conference convened for its final session. As its special project for the coming year, Conference voted to adopt the Blood Plasma Program of the National Society, and tentative plans were discussed for a state-wide drive for funds for this vital project of which Mrs. C. C. Yongue, second Vice Regent of the Society, is chairman.

Conference adopted resolutions as follows:

Offered by Mrs. Harry Ogden: A resolution to re-dedicate ourselves to the upholding of the principles of our constitutional form of Government, condemning "the recent attempt in congress, led by Representative Marcantonio of New York, to repeal the poll tax laws of the states," as an infringement upon the constitutional rights of the states.

Offered by Mrs. M. R. Jones, Regent of Rosannah Waters Chapter of Clarksdale; a resolution to endorse the ticket of Mrs. Samuel Campbell who is a candidate for the office of President General in the 1944 elections; paying tribute of affection to Mrs. Dixie Cotton Harrin, a former state regent of Mississippi, who is candidate on her ticket for the office of First Vice President General.

Offered by Mrs. Walter Sillers, State Historian: A resolution that a file should be kept of the individual war services of members, to become a permanent record in the Society.

A memorial service for departed members was conducted by Mrs. W. S. Welch, and Mrs. O. B. Taylor installed the newly elected officers. According to the revised by-laws of the state Society, the terms of all officers will expire in 1944 in order to bring the State into conformity with National as to time of election; and the length of terms of office, which will then be three years, with no succession in office.

Magnolia State Chapter of Jackson was awarded the blue ribbon for the best publicity as shown by newspaper clippings in the state scrap book.

Mrs. T. C. Hannah, State Parliamentarian, was hostess to the Board of Management at its pre-conference meeting, with a lovely luncheon.

The following Committee Chairmen served Conference: General arrangements, Mrs. R. B. McLeod and Mrs. P. E. Smith; Resolutions, Dr. Margaret Caraway; Credentials, Mrs. Harry Ogden; Courtesy, Mrs. Swep Taylor; Tellers, Miss Josephine Newton. Rules, Mrs. T. C. Hannah. Pages were: Barbara Hall, Martha Polk, Mary Ann Greer, Joy Ross, Kathleen Keen, and June Ross. Color Bearers, Lawrence Zehnder, Glenn Kelly.

Reported by

(Dr.) MARGARET ROE CARAWAY,
*Chairman Press Relations,
Mississippi Society D. A. R.*

LOUISIANA

ON Friday and Saturday, March 5th and 6th, the Louisiana State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution held their Thirty-fifth annual State Conference in Lafayette, Louisiana. Deep in the heart of the Evangeline country with its many beautiful azalea trails and japonica gardens this streamlined, war time conference was held for one day. At the request of the State Regent, corsages and florist flowers were omitted and street clothes were worn for all occasions. Registration opened at One P. M. on March 5th and the Conference adjourned after luncheon at One P. M. on March 6th.

There was a splendid attendance with 18 out of 28 chapters represented and the excellent reports from the various chapters gave evidence of the loyal and untiring ef-

forts of the members of D. A. R. from over the state.

On Friday evening the State Regent was hostess to the entire conference at an informal dinner in the Evangeline Hotel. Following this was the opening business session in which the reading of the "Revision of the By-Laws" and their unanimous adoption was the highlight of the evening.

The Louisiana Daughters are very proud of their work and report toward the War effort with \$383.70 purchased in Chapter Bonds, \$8,251.35 raised for free cigarettes for the Armed Forces overseas and \$1,830.58 for Blood Plasma Fund.

RHODE ISLAND

THE Forty-ninth Annual State Conference of the Rhode Island Society D. A. R. was held at the Hotel Biltmore, Providence, on March 11, 1943. The State Regent, Mrs. T. Frederick Chase, presided at the meeting, which was called to order at 9:30 A. M. Reading the Scriptures and Prayer were given by Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, State Chaplain. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and recitation of the Americans Creed led by Mrs. F. Richmond Allen, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, followed. The National Anthem under the leadership of Mrs. Howard S. Almy, State Chairman of the Advancement of American Music, was sung.

Greetings were given by Mrs. Howard B. Gorham, State Vice Regent; Mrs. John T. Gardner, Vice President General; Mrs. Albert L. Calder 2d, ex Vice President General; Mrs. William L. Manchester, ex Vice President General; Mrs. Philip S. Caswell, Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Authur M. McCrillis, Honorary State Regent. Mrs. Ernest P. Cordin, Vice President of the Rhode Island Society, C. A. R., brought greetings from her society. Mrs. Philip S. Caswell, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, read the Standing Rules for the conference which were adopted. Reports of State Officers followed. Mrs. Albert E. Congdon, chairman of Credentials, read her report, after which reports of State Chairmen of National Committees and Special Committees were heard. Miss Constance Perry entertained with selections on

the harp at both the morning and afternoon sessions. Chapter Regents gave reports, also Mrs. George P. Newell, Trustee of the General Nathanael Greene Homestead Association, Inc., and Mrs. Lewis H. Meader, Jr., Secretary of the General Nathanael Greene Memorial Association, reported. A Memorial Service under the direction of the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, and the State Registrar, Miss Alice B. Almy, was held. Recess for luncheon was announced.

The call to order for the afternoon session by the State Regent was at two o'clock. Final reports of the Resolutions and Credentials committees were read. Miss Mary Primiano, President of the R. I. Good Citizenship Pilgrim Club, gave a report, as the winning Pilgrim of last year. The presenting of the Good Citizenship Pilgrims, of which Miss Hattie O. E. Spaulding is State Chairman, followed, and the drawing then took place. Miss M. Barbara Smith of the Woonsocket High School, was the winning contestant, and the award was a hundred dollar War Bond. Second and third drawings went to Miss Lois Mountain of the East Providence High School, and Miss Gloria Del Papa of the East Senior High School of Pawtucket, who were presented with corsages of Defense Stamps. The group had been entertained at the Providence Plantations Club for luncheon.

The State Regent called upon Mrs. James J. Lister, as State Chairman of By-laws, who presented proposed amendments to the State By-laws. These were acted upon and adopted by the conference body. With the retiring of the colors, the forty-ninth annual State Conference was declared adjourned.

MAUDE D. CHASE,
State Historian,
Rhode Island Society, D. A. R.

MASSACHUSETTS

THE Forty-Ninth annual conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on March 15th and 16th.

Following the processional, Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, declared the conference in session.

The distinguished guests were Mrs. Rus-

sell William Magna, Honorary President General; Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Robert F. Crosby, State Regent of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Birney Batcheller, State Regent of Vermont.

The invocation was by the Reverend George Edward Leighton, D.D., Minister of the First Universalist Church of Somerville.

The State Regent welcomed his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Leverett Saltonstall, who addressed the assembly. This was followed with greetings by Mr. Charles Coyle representing the Mayor of Boston, the Honorable Maurice J. Tobin.

Mrs. Russell William Magna gave an inspiring address to the members and to 158 Good Citizenship Pilgrims seated in the balcony of the hotel ballroom and representing high schools throughout the State. A message was brought to the pilgrims by Mr. Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, after which Miss Priscilla Randall of Swampscott was chosen as the winner of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage. A \$100 War Defense Bond was presented to Miss Randall by Mrs. Magna, who is serving as National Chairman War Bonds and Stamps.

A feature of the morning program was an address by Miss Harriet F. Parker, Lieutenant W-V (S) USNR., whose subject was "The Function of the WAVES in the Navy".

The afternoon session opened with an impressive Memorial service conducted by Mrs. James R. Turner, State Chaplain. Vocal selections were contributed by Miss Gladys de Almeida at this time.

Mrs. Magna brought a message from International College and Mr. Lemuel Sanford represented Hillside School.

Reports of State officers and chairmen indicated much work accomplished during the year and particularly emphasized activity in defense work. A report was made of 402,000 hours of war work; \$11,000 contributed to war agencies and 22,000 pints of blood collected at 43 temporary donor centers of the Mobile Blood Plasma Unit.

An evening reception was followed by a banquet and music delightfully rendered

by Miss Anne Davison Duffie, xylophone soloist.

The address of the evening was given by the Reverend Walton E. Cole, Minister of the Second Church of Boston. His subject was "Courage for To-day".

At the Tuesday morning session reports of State Chairmen were continued and routine business was conducted.

The retirement of the colors brought to a close an interesting and profitable conference.

EMMA C. TRIPP,
State Historian.

ARIZONA

THE Forty-second Annual Conference of the Arizona Society Daughters of the American Revolution met in Tucson February 24th and 25th. Since we are in the midst of one of the largest training centers in the country—with service men coming and going by the thousands every day—it was not easy to find a hotel willing to reserve space for even a small conference. However, the Santa Rita took us in and became our headquarters, with all sessions being held there and delegates staying there. In spite of the fact that some of us were put four in a room we felt a little guilty when cadets were observed sleeping on mattresses spread on the floor in lounges and out of the way corners.

The high spot of our meeting was of course the presence of the President-General, who gave us an informal woman-to-woman talk on what we are doing in war work and what we ought to do in the future. Her winning personality found a ready response in our hearts and she left us with the desire to do everything we can to meet her expectations.

We were fortunate, too, in having our Treasurer-General, Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, with us, for she, in her straightforward and delightful manner, told us what the Treasurer-General does and what becomes of the money we send her.

A surprise feature of the second day's program was a talk by Miss Minnie Harmon, liaison officer of the American Red Cross. She gave us first-hand information on what the Red Cross is doing for the boys overseas, a subject of vital interest to us all.

Social events were kept to a minimum, but a luncheon at tables made gay and colorful with sweet peas was held in the Rendezvous Room of the Santa Rita, and a reception in the evening at the home of Mrs. J. S. Bayless. These events gave the opportunity for sociability, which is such a delightful and necessary part of every conference. The honor guests and State Board of Management were entertained at breakfast by the State Regent, Mrs. Carl O. Lampland, and a group of Tucson women, members of the Board of Management, entertained the entire Board at dinner the evening preceding the opening of the Conference.

Many delightful musical numbers were interspersed throughout the session, adding greatly to our enjoyment.

GLADYS BONWELL OLNEY,
State Chairman, Press Relations.

NEBRASKA

THE Forty-first Annual Nebraska State Conference met in Nebraska's largest city, Omaha, March 2, 3, and 4. The entire eighth floor of the Blackstone Hotel was given over to conference headquarters, business sessions in the ball-room, display of Nebraska's unique Traveling Genealogical Library, special meals in the Sky Room and receptions in the parlors.

The three Omaha Chapters, who were hostesses, had planned to sacrifice all frills of teas, flowers and tours for a strictly business meeting during war times. However, the attendance was unusually large; without more decoration than allied flags and palms, the ballroom was a beautiful setting, and the severe sub-zero weather no deterrent. The presence of Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Knight spread an aura over all the meetings.

Business sessions were held the opening day. Members were greatly elated over announcements that Nebraska had furnished funds for a complete mobile blood plasma unit and had purchased three more one-hundred dollar war bonds. This greatly increased our goal of one dollar per capita to the national project. During this afternoon, State Officers, National Vice-Chairmen and State Chairmen of National Committees gave reports.

The State Regent, Mrs. Robert McDowell Armstrong, opened the formal session of Tuesday evening. Honored guests were introduced, these being our President General, Mrs. Pouch, the Treasurer General, Mrs. Campbell, and Vice-President General, Mrs. Knight. Chief Justice Robert G. Simmons of Nebraska addressed the audience. All State Officers were present and nine Honorary State Regents. These were introduced to members and visitors at an informal reception following the formal opening.

Wednesday morning at 7:30 guests gathered for a C. A. R. breakfast honoring Mrs. Pouch and National Vice-President of C. A. R., Mrs. Knight. The remainder of State Chairmen's reports were given Wednesday forenoon and the reports of Nebraska district meetings. Colonel H. H. Glidden of the Seventh Service Command was a special speaker at this session.

Immediately following the call to assembly Wednesday afternoon, the audience was given a unique treat by thirteen country school children who had traveled more than a hundred miles to give us a demonstration of a Junior American Citizens Club program. Another surprise came to the audience when the State Regent, assisted by Mrs. Horace J. Cary, National Chairman of Americanism, gave an impressive ceremony called "Starry Spangled Banner", sewing the thirty-seventh star for Nebraska on the traveling flag being sent to each state in the union.

Prizes and awards were given at this session. Mrs. Frank Baker, National Vice-Chairman of Red Cross, presented a flag to the chapter having the largest per capita hours for Red Cross. This was Kit-ki-haki Chapter of Seward, Nebraska, 218 hours per member. Mrs. B. B. Davis gave \$5 to the chapter having the most new Junior members. The prize was tied by Omaha Chapter and Katahdin Chapter of Scottsbluff. State Regent, Mrs. Armstrong, gave an award to Crete Chapter for their ten dollars per capita contributed to blood plasma fund. Eighteen other chapters exceeded the one dollar mark. Mrs. James Cook Suttie gave a medical scholarship to Tamasee D. A. R. School. Three gifts of \$5 each were given by Mrs. Campbell, Dr. Ringer and Mrs. J. B. Reynolds to the Nursery Hospital in England under Save the Children Fund.

Highlight of the conference came when Mrs. Pouch addressed the audience. At four o'clock the Memorial Hour was held in one of America's most beautiful churches, the Colonial styled Omaha Unitarian church. Miss Amy Wolt, State Chaplain, conducted the service, using wrought iron candelabra against the snowy background of the interior. The army bugler who sounded taps was a conference feature, being lent to us by the Seventh Service Command for assembly call to each session.

Delegates assembled on Wednesday evening for dinner. Mr. John E. Curtiss, Department Commander of American Legion, was the speaker.

Chapter reports were concluded on Thursday forenoon. Results of the election were announced as follows: Mrs. Knight endorsed as a candidate for National Office on the ticket of Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Arno A. Bald, State Regent; Mrs. James Cook Suttie, State Vice Regent; Mrs. B. K. Worrall, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. V. W. Boyles, State Registrar; Mrs. John Riddell, State Auditor.

Junior members met for luncheon and assembly Thursday noon. The entire conference period was interspersed with the best of Omaha's radio and musical talent. Other meetings of patriotic societies followed adjournment of Nebraska's Forty-first State Conference.

GOLDA V. PECKHAM SUTTIE,
State Recording Secretary.

ALABAMA

THE Forty-fifth Annual State Conference of the Alabama Daughters was held at the Alabama College in Montevallo, March 11, 12, 13, with a large attendance—David Lindsay, Hostess Chapter.

Preceding the evening session, the State Board Meeting was held in the Recreation Room, Tutwiler Hall; Regent, Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, presiding; followed by the Officers Club Meeting. Miss Helen Gaines, Vice-President, conducted the business and presided at a beautiful banquet, held in the Reynolds Dining Room.

The evening session opened with an informal musical program by the orchestra, York Kildea directing; followed by a processional march, entrance of pages, stand-

ard bearers, state officers, honorary state regents, honor guests and state regent. Invocation was given by Mrs. A. W. Vaughan; then the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. C. P. Stowe, was followed by the "Star Spangled Banner", sung by the assemblage. The American Creed, led by Mrs. Zebulon Judd, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice-President General.

The Salute to the Alabama Flag was led by the pages.

Welcome was given by the General Chairman, Mrs. C. G. Sharp.

Welcome from the Alabama College, by Mrs. A. W. Vaughan. Response by Mrs. Robert T. Comer, State Vice-Regent.

Greetings from the Children of the American Revolution, by Mrs. John Privett.

The "Good Citizenship Girl", Miss Maureen Hamilton of Bay Minette, was presented at the Conference by Mrs. J. C. Bonner of Birmingham, chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage. Miss Hamilton was awarded a one hundred dollar Defense Bond.

The high light of the evening was an inspiring address by Dean Napier, who was introduced by the State Regent, Mrs. A. S. Mitchell.

A beautiful musical program was rendered by the orchestra—Ballet Sylvia I. Valse Lente, II. Pizzicato Polka.

Benediction by the Reverend M. R. Boucher, Montevallo Methodist Church.

Retiring of the Colors.

At the conclusion of the program a delightful reception for out-of-town guests was held in Reynolds Foyer.

Friday morning was devoted to reports of officers and committee chairmen. Three breakfasts were grouped in the new dining room. The pages' breakfast honored the Children of the American Revolution who were pages at the Conference.

A very interesting phase of the morning session was a complete résumé of the activities at Kate Duncan Smith School, given by Mr. S. L. Earle.

An impressive Memorial Service was held Friday afternoon in Reynolds Hall for those departed from this life, conducted by Mrs. A. W. Vaughan. Following the Service a Musical Program was presented in Palmer Auditorium, by the Alabama Glee Club, under the direction of Harrison D. Le Baron, head of the Music School.

Two piano solos were played by Miecislav Ziolski.

Regents of thirty-eight Chapters gave their reports, on "Regents' Night." Honor ribbons were presented by Mrs. Grady Jacobs, Treasurer, to chapters attending, attaining one hundred per cent record.

Mrs. J. H. Lane presented the Officers' Club Trophy, and the Alabama Day Trophy was won by Princess Sehoy Chapter.

Membership prizes offered by the State Regent were won by Princess Sehoy and Captain John Bacon Chapters.

It was announced that a contribution of \$1,000.00 was given by Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Mitchell to the Endowment Fund.

On Saturday morning the following State Officers were unanimously elected:

Mrs. T. H. Napier, Montevallo, State Regent; Mrs. Grady Jacobs, Scottsboro, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. H. P. Lipscomb, Bessemer, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. W. E. Pettus, Huntsville, State Treasurer; Mrs. A. W. Vaughan, Montevallo, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. W. McCondy, Mobile, State Registrar; Mrs. Eugene Henry, Birmingham, State Historian; Mrs. M. W. Peace, Sylacauga, State Librarian.

At the close of the Conference, Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, who has served as State Regent for the past three years, was elected Honorary State Regent and endorsed for Vice-President General.

Mrs. R. G. Cobb, Mobile, State Historian, paid tribute and dedicated the history and scrapbook for three years to Mrs. Mitchell for her untiring service.

"Blest Be The Tie That Binds" by the assembly.

ESPY VANCE COBB
(Mrs. R. G.),
State Historian.

KANSAS

THE forty-fifth Annual State Conference of the Kansas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, met in Coffeyville, March 8th and 9th, with Jane Dean Coffey the hostess chapter.

The Conference opened with an 8 o'clock breakfast at the Hotel Dale, given by Mrs. A. J. Berger, State Regent, for the State

Officers and honored guests. During the registration which followed each D. A. R. member was presented with a corsage, a gift of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce.

At the Board meeting Mrs. Wm. H. Pouch, President General of the N. S. D. A. R., asked for the name of the youngest baby under one month old in the family of any Board member. Mrs. Pouch awarded a C. A. R. spoon to Mrs. Fred McEwen, regent of the Wichita chapter, to be given to her nephew, Quinn Rankin, of Wichita, who was less than four weeks old. Mr. Wm. Rankin, father of the baby, is serving in the U. S. air force and has left for overseas duty.

The opening session was held at 2 P. M. Monday with the regent, Mrs. Berger, presiding. The invocation was given by Mrs. Wm. H. McCamish of Kansas City, State Chaplain. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Dan Hopson, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag. Mr. J. D. Byers, Mayor of Coffeyville, welcomed the guests. Mrs. R. W. Diver, Regent of the hostess chapter, extended a welcome, calling it a "pot-luck" Conference. Mrs. Roy V. Shrewder, State Vice Regent, gave the response. Miss Marian Bienfang of Winfield, Junior President, brought greetings from the State C. A. R. Mrs. Berger introduced Mrs. John W. Lane of Winfield as the new Senior President of the State C. A. R. Mrs. C. E. Niven of Topeka, State Chairman of the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee, introduced Miss Roma Gatewood, of Ellis, the Kansas Pilgrim for this year. Miss Gatewood was presented a \$100.00 bond in place of the usual pilgrimage to Washington at the time of the Continental Congress during normal years.

Mrs. Pouch, President General, gave an inspirational talk on the work of the D. A. R. and told of the great progress that is being made by members in selling War Bonds and Stamps, in donating both their money and their blood to the Blood Plasma Project. "It is not only those in uniform who serve," said Mrs. Pouch, "and do not let anyone tell you that America is not awake." Mrs. Pouch, in speaking of the war effort, gave the women of America credit for being as magnificent as any in the world.

Mrs. Pouch complimented Mrs. Berger, State Regent, saying she had received na-

tional recognition for her work in genealogy. Mrs. Fred McEwen, Regent of the Wichita chapter, announced that their chapter was presenting a scholarship to be used in training an Indian girl as a war nurse in honor of Mrs. Pouch and in grateful acknowledgment of the appointment by Mrs. Pouch of one of their members, Mrs. Loren E. Rex, as National Chairman of the American Indians Committee.

Other honored guests introduced were Mrs. John Logan Marshall, of Clemson, South Carolina, whom everyone knows will tell of some new accomplishment of her beloved Tamassee, "The place of the sunlight of God." Miss Katherine Campbell, of Ottawa, and Mrs. John Warren Kirkpatrick, of El Dorado, Honorary State Regents and past Vice-Presidents General, each brought greetings.

The annual banquet and reception was held Monday evening. The soft glow of hundreds of candles emphasized the spirit of hospitality that pervaded the meeting. Mr. W. M. Ostenberg, Supt. of Schools of Coffeyville, gave the address of the evening, "So Proudly We Hail." He paid tribute to the women of America who have given trillions of hours to the war effort with no thought of compensation. "So proudly we hail the Red Cross workers, emergency firemen, air raid wardens; so proudly we hail the mothers and fathers of the sons in the service." Perhaps the real heroes are the wives of the buck privates who follow them from post to post, enduring any hardships cheerfully and encouraging them to carry on. "So proudly we hail the youth of the nation; when the challenge came, they were equal to the occasion and that pioneer spirit which guided prairie schooners through waiting dangers has also flown planes across the oceans and has guided dive bombers."

During the Conference the Kansas Society voted to give to the D. A. R. approved schools: Seventy-five dollars to Tamassee for equipment needed and \$66.00 to Kate Duncan Smith toward a medical sterilizer. \$1036.00 of the State Scholarship Fund is to be invested in War Bonds. A decision was made to complete the State Blood Plasma Project by July first at a cost of about \$3000.00. Furniture has been provided for camp and hospital rooms at Fort Riley, Kansas. A radio has been given to

the WAAC's. Several hundred "Buddy Bags" have been given to men in the service.

MRS. JUD PIERSON HALL,
State Reporter, D. A. R. of Kansas.

MONTANA

ACCOMPANIED by snow and bitter winter weather, forty-three voting delegates representing eleven of the twelve chapters of the Montana State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled in Butte on March 3 and 4, 1943, for the Fortieth Annual Conference.

Silver Bow, the first chapter organized in the State, was hostess, and Mrs. L. D. Smith, Montana State Regent, presided most graciously and efficiently at all of the sessions.

Our State is vast and distances great, so it was gratifying to have such a splendid representation from our widely separated chapters.

When our President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, attended our conference last year in Havre she aptly said of our great State, "Nowhere is near anywhere else."

The State Regent had requested that all of the conference proceedings be simplified and that it be one to conform to "The World Today." Mrs. John Harvey, Chapter Regent, was responsible for carrying out these wishes.

The conference was dedicated to the loving memory of Mrs. Charles A. Blackburn, who joined Silver Bow Chapter in 1906 and passed away in 1942, a few weeks after she had been made Honorary State Regent. During her years as a Daughter she had served as Chapter Treasurer, Historian, Regent, State Historian, State Vice Regent, and State Regent—a truly great record of D. A. R. service.

Delegates arrived on the afternoon of the 3rd and after registration the first assembly convened in the Gold Room of the Hotel Finlen at 8:00 p. m.

This session was given over to the State officers for their Annual Reports, and a complete report to the conference delegates of the activities and accomplishments of the State Regent, now finishing her second term in office. Under her fine leadership the Montana Chapters have done much to sup-

port their local civic activities and have cooperated in every way in the many wartime projects.

Following this, Dora Jean Bidwell of Glendive, Montana, was chosen from among forty Montana High School Senior Girls as the 1943 Good Citizen Pilgrim.

The presentation of the Good Citizenship Girl was made by Mrs. Fred Woodside, State Chairman.

At the Thursday morning session, which convened at 8:30 a. m., the State Committee Chairmen made their reports and this was followed by the election of State officers who will carry on for the ensuing year.

At 11:30 a beautiful and impressive memorial service was held in memory of the five Daughters who had passed to the Great Beyond during the year.

As the name of each of these five departed Daughters was called a representative of her chapter gave a very brief eulogy and deposited a red rose on a green cross. At the conclusion of this ceremony, during which appropriate music was rendered, the delegates left the room in reverent silence. This cross, with its red roses, was to be placed on the grave of Mrs. Blackburn.

At 12:30 a "War Project Luncheon" was served, and at 2:00 o'clock the conference reconvened to complete the business of the day.

Two outstanding talks were given on "National Defense" and "Blood Plasma Fund", both very dynamic.

The newly elected officers were then formally presented. Thanking the Montana Daughters for their many courtesies during her term of office as State Regent and for their many accomplishments, Mrs. Smith bade them God speed and continued success.

After the Retiring of the Colors the 40th Montana State Conference was adjourned.

HAZEL HOBBS
(Mrs. Reuben),
State Historian.

IDAHO

THE Thirty-first Annual Conference of the Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Nampa, Idaho, March 5th and 6th, with Eedahow Chap-

ter as hostess, and Mrs. Henry Ashcroft, State Regent, presiding during all sessions. Mrs. W. W. Brothers, Vice President General, was the guest of honor.

The usual formal opening was featured by the processional, and the addresses of welcome were given by Mr. A. E. Lindsey, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Frank Smyth, Regent of Eedahhow Chapter, to which Mrs. J. P. Halliwell graciously responded.

Friday morning was devoted to routine business. Reports of state officers and chapter regents and state chairmen reflected that excellent results had been achieved along lines of early established work as well as the added war projects.

A banquet at the Dewey Palace Hotel in the evening climaxed the Friday meetings at which Mr. Bernart Mainwaring was the speaker. Miss Virginia Banes and Miss Lillian Odberg, the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrims for 1942 and 1943, contributed to the entertainment with a report of the trip to Chicago by Miss Virginia, and Miss Odberg read her winning essay.

During Saturday reports were completed, by-laws revised, and officers elected which resulted as follows:

Regent, Miss Mabel Gupton, Nampa, Idaho.

Vice State Regent, Mrs. E. A. Wheeler, Caldwell, Idaho.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. L. Anderson, Boise, Idaho.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Harley Mathinson, Nampa, Idaho.

Treasurer, Mrs. R. R. Spafford, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Historian, Mrs. E. L. Parker, Lewiston, Idaho.

Auditor, Mrs. Earl P. Dudley, Kellogg, Idaho.

Chaplain, Mrs. C. L. Ball, Payette, Idaho.
Librarian, Mrs. Samuel Ayres, Pocatello, Idaho.

Registrar, Mrs. O. W. Schroeder, Moscow, Idaho.

The installation of the newly elected officers brought to a close a very successful Conference.

PANSY O. BALL
(Mrs. C. L.),

State Corresponding Secretary.

MICHIGAN

Mrs. WILLIAM H. POUCH, our President General, honored the Forty-third State Conference of Michigan with her presence on the opening day, Wednesday, March twenty-fourth. She attended the State Regent's luncheon for distinguished guests, state officers, chairmen, vice chairmen and chapter regents at noon, and in the evening awarded D. A. R. flags to the 41 out of 64 chapters which were 100 per cent or over in the Blood Plasma Project. Abiel Fellows Chapter, Three Rivers, had almost 1000 per cent and Capt. Samuel Felt, Dowagiac, 650 per cent.

In her talk, Mrs. Pouch said, "Women of America can well be proud of the part they are taking in the war, now that they constitute a large percentage of the 'man-power' mustered throughout the land for victory". She also said, "The goal for this year for the Blood Plasma Project is \$144,000; that 15 mobile units for Red Cross Banks at a cost of \$85,000 had been bought and paid for; and four stationary blood donor centers had been financed by the D. A. R., and four Station Wagons have been presented to the Red Cross." Michigan chapters raised \$5528, more than 1000 over membership (4383), for the purchase and maintenance of mobile units, station wagons and other equipment.

Mrs. Osmond D. Heavenrich, state regent, completing the third year of a very successful administration, presided at all sessions except Thursday afternoon, when Miss Laura C. Cook, first vice regent, presented chapter regents for their reports. Mrs. Heavenrich, however, accepted the numerous gifts for the Society.

Hostess chapters for Conference, which was held at Hotel Statler, Detroit, were from Grosse Pointe Park, Royal Oak, Dearborn, Birmingham, Franklin, Plymouth, and from Highland Park, whose member, Mrs. Charles Loring Hall, was Conference Chairman.

Memorial service for almost 100 deceased members, was held Wednesday afternoon with special tribute to one Real Daughter, Mrs. Caroline P. Randall, and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, former vice president general, and two former state officers.

Mrs. Heavenrich reported that the goal of 1000 members in her 3-year period had been reached, and 2 new chapters added, 64 being the greatest number Michigan ever had.

Mrs. Merle Churchill, Junior Membership, said war service has received more attention from Juniors than any other service; they had given \$875 for a Burman Metal Detector. It was also announced, Michigan Library Room at Tamassee is the "Carrie Heavenrich Room" and is all paid for. . . . The flag used in all the flag salutes was a gift of Sarah Ann Cochrane Chapter, Plymouth, and was Sarah Ann Cochrane's Own Flag.

A resolution presented to the 450 delegates Thursday, pledged not only "Support to the all-out war effort, but also to retain the means by which our liberties may be maintained when war shall cease."

The "Victory Dinner" Thursday evening featured a Patriotic Pageant, "Battle Songs of Freedom" during which the assembly joined in the singing. It was prepared under the direction of Prof. J. E. Maddy, U. of M., and directed by Kathleen N. Lardie, Detroit, with accompaniment by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

Friday morning, Hon. Joseph A. Moynihan, Presiding Circuit Judge of Michigan, in addressing the 165 Good Citizens, said, "What this . . . contest does for morale is almost incredible", and urged the girls to save their money so that some day they could visit 'that great city of Washington'. The award of a \$100 war bond, taking the place of a trip to Continental Congress was made by Vice President General Mrs. Geagley, to Phyllis Van Brocklin, Grand Rapids.

The new State Official Board installed at the closing assembly Friday morning, is headed by Miss Laura C. Cook, Hillsdale, regent; Mrs. Chester F. Miller, Saginaw, first vice regent; and Miss Harriet Simons, Marshall, second vice regent.

Distinguished guests included Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Treasurer General, candidate for President General, 1944, of Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Mrs. Lafayette LeVan Porter, Indiana state regent, of Greencastle; Mrs. Carl B. Andrew, state regent of Honolulu; Mrs. Ross D. Pendell, Hawaii; Dr. Stewart McClelland, L. M. U., Harrogate, Tenn.; and our own Mrs. Emma Fox, parliamentarian, now just 96, was

present, as were Mrs. Roscoe B. Huston, honorary state regent, Mrs. Geo. Schermerhorn, also candidate for President General in 1944, and Mrs. B. H. Geagley, Michigan's vice president general, who proposed that Mrs. Heavenrich be made honorary state regent.

JANET Y. GAULT

(Mrs. J. Z.),

State Press Chairman.

KENTUCKY

THE Forty-seventh Annual State Conference of the Kentucky Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the Lafayette Hotel in Lexington, Ky., March 9-11. Mrs. George Bright Hawes, State Regent, presided at all sessions, with 350 daughters in attendance.

Corsages of war stamps, much in evidence, took the place of orchids and roses. The theme of this Conference was "Work, Think, Pray, Save to Win War and Peace".

Monday, preceding the opening of the Conference, the State Board of Management met at 3:00 P.M. The State Officers' Club dinner took place at 6:30 Monday evening in the Red Room at the Lafayette Hotel, Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, president, presiding.

A processional composed of the State Regent, Mrs. George Bright Hawes, State Officers, distinguished guests escorted by the pages bearing the official flags preceded the formal opening on Tuesday morning. State Officers' reports were given at this session.

Mrs. Harry L. Wise, Conference Chairman, welcomed the Conference on behalf of the eight hostess chapters; Lexington, Mrs. Preston Johnston, Lexington; Bryan Station, Mrs. Owen M. Moreland, Lexington; Trabue, Mrs. Charles E. Lane, Nicholasville; Hart, Mrs. Floyd W. Clay, Winchester; Big Spring, Mrs. J. A. Tolman, Georgetown; Marquis Calmes, Mrs. E. L. Hersperger, Versailles; Captain John McKinley, Mrs. W. E. Nichols, Lexington; Captain John Waller, Mrs. E. G. McGinnis, Lexington.

A Chaplains' luncheon on Tuesday noon was arranged and presided over by Mrs. L. Alberta Brand, State Chaplain. The

speaker was Dr. Robert W. Miles of the Federal Council of Churches, whose subject was "The Findings of the Delaware Conference".

Martha Lane Brown, sponsored by the Fincastle Chapter of Louisville, high school senior, chosen as the state's outstanding girl student, was introduced at the Tuesday afternoon session by Mrs. Robert J. Dunn of Richmond, Chairman of the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage. She was presented with a \$100 War Bond in lieu of the accustomed trip to Congress at Washington, given to the winner.

The regents gave their reports at the Regents' dinner on Tuesday evening, presided over by Mrs. W. D. Carrithers, General Chairman of Districts. Also reports from the six district chairmen were heard. In the intermission Mrs. W. B. Ardery and Mrs. Stephen T. Davis showed moving pictures in technicolor of Duncan Tavern, our beautiful shrine at Paris, Ky.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Athens, Ga., member of the National Board of Management for many years, gave greetings and addressed the Conference at the Wednesday morning session; also greetings from Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, Historian General, and Mrs. Keene Arnold, Past Vice-President General, were heard.

A beautiful and impressive Memorial Service was held on Wednesday morning at 11:45 for the Kentucky members who had passed on during the year.

Major W. Gayle Starnes, Chief of the training division of the Lexington Signal Depot, spoke on "The War and the People" in the afternoon.

Wednesday evening, the Annual Conference Banquet was given in the Gold Room at the Lafayette Hotel, with the Honorable Keen Johnson, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as honor guest. He explained the causes of rationing and said that we must submit to these temporary inconveniences to avoid such measures being permanently established under the rule of our enemies.

With the retiring of the colors, at the final session on Thursday morning, the Conference was brought to a close.

WOODIE STOUT JOHNSON,
(Mrs. Greene L.),
Recording Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA

THE Forty-seventh Annual Conference of the South Carolina D. A. R. was held in Columbia on March 30 and 31 with the State Regent, Mrs. Marshall P. Orr of Anderson, presiding.

The first woman's patriotic organization to be formed in S. C. was Columbia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1893. Commemorating its Golden Anniversary this year, the Chapter was hostess to the Conference providing an opportunity for members throughout the State to bring felicitations personally as well as from their Chapters.

Preceding the formal opening of Conference, a Memorial service was held in Trinity Church—a white carnation being placed in a vase in memory of each deceased member. The two vases thus filled were later placed on the graves of two outstanding and well-beloved past State Regents and National Officers, Mrs. John Carroll Coulter and Mrs. Wm. B. Burney.

Our President-General, Mrs. Wm. H. Pouch, was honor guest at the opening banquet and at an informal reception later during the evening when a big cake was cut celebrating Columbia Chapter's 50th birthday.

Present at the opening banquet were Mrs. T. J. Mauldin, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. John Logan Marshall, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice-President General; and Miss Lola Wilson, National Vice-President C. A. R. Also state Presidents of various patriotic organizations including Mrs. B. A. Knowlton, Senior President C. A. R.; Mr. James H. Hope, State Superintendent of Education, Mr. Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent of Tamasee, and Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Chairman Women's Division, S. C. Council National Defense, who gave a most stirring talk on the sacrifices of women during war in the past and of the tremendous amount of work and the sacrifices they are making today.

In addition to Mrs. Pouch, the Conference also had the pleasure of having Mrs. Geo. D. Schermerhorn, past Organizing Secretary-General of the National Society, as a guest for most of the business session and for the Tamasee luncheon.

During the first evening, Mrs. Pouch addressed the Conference on the War Work being done by the National Society in addition to its maintaining the work of the standing peace time committees. Miss Dorothy Hallman of Wagner, S. C., the Good Citizenship Pilgrim from the State for 1943, was introduced to the Conference and Mrs. Pouch presented a \$100 War Bond to her, this award being given this year instead of a trip to the National Congress.

Reports of State officers and Chairmen showed much being accomplished by the S. C. D. A. R., the Red Cross and War Work being particularly outstanding. In addition to several scholarships to Tamassee given by individual Chapters, it was announced that Mrs. Pouch had endowed a corridor in the Sarah Corbin Robert High School in memory of Mrs. John Carroll Coulter, past State Regent of S. C. and past Honorary Vice Pres.-General; also a medical scholarship at the school given by Mrs. Schermerhorn in memory of her father.

Mrs. John Logan Marshall, Honorary State Regent, was unanimously endorsed by the Conference for the position of first Vice President-General of the National Society.

During the business session, another anniversary was also celebrated—the 25th year of ownership by the S. C. D. A. R. of the historic Old Exchange building in Charleston. This building appears on one of the four murals on the backdrop curtain of the stage in Constitution Hall. A resume of the Stewardship of this large building, so rich in the history of our country, was read by Mrs. D. Arthur Brockinton, Regent of Rebecca Motte Chapter, custodians of the structure as outlined in the deed by the U. S. Government.

A candle light dinner honoring Chapter regents was held the last evening with excellent reports of work accomplished being given by the large number of regents attending.

At the conclusion of the business session, the colors were retired to the stirring strains of the Stars and Stripes Forever, after which the Conference was declared adjourned.

GLADYS W. WYMAN
(Mrs. Harry H. Wyman),
Chairman, Press Relations.

MAINE

THE Forty-fifth Annual State Conference of Maine Daughters of the American Revolution convened March 31 at Auburn, Maine, by invitation of Mary Dillingham Chapter, Lewiston, in Universalist Church with Mrs. Arthur N. Goseline, State Regent, presiding at all sessions.

The conference this year was curtailed to one day due to the war and emergency conditions.

Invocation was given by State Chaplain Mrs. Howard Andrews, followed by Pledge of Allegiance led by Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, Mrs. Henry H. Harvey. The audience sang The Star Spangled Banner, Miss Mildred Wadsworth conducting.

Greetings were extended by Acting Regent of the hostess chapter Mrs. Frank Googins—response by State Vice Regent Mrs. LeRoy Hussey. Mayor Kenneth L. Green brought greetings from the city of Auburn mentioning the outstanding work of our organization.

Governor Sumner Sewall and Mrs. Sewall were unable to attend due to official business but sent their greetings and a beautiful basket of flowers for the Daughters to enjoy.

We were privileged in having our own National Vice President General Mrs. Fred C. Morgan present, who brought greetings from the National Society.

Greetings from the Honorary State Regents were given by Mrs. Victor A. Binford. The credentials committee reported 144 attending the Conference, one National Officer, all State officers, six Honorary State Regents, delegates, alternates and members.

The State officers gave their reports and they showed much work accomplished in furthering the aims and purposes of our Society. In addition to this the reports gave a complete and concise resume of the war work being done in Red Cross, U. S. O., Civilian Defense, camps, recreation centers, canteens and hospitals.

Reports showed Maine Daughters are 100% for Red Cross. They have contributed to the Blood Plasma Program, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter contributing \$208.25.

War bonds and stamps are being bought and the members are helping to further the war effort in every way.

Thousands of hours have been given in volunteer work and in addition many articles have been knit—garments made—and surgical dressings. Buddy Bags made, filled and presented to boys in camps.

At noon a most impressive Memorial Service was held for the fifty Daughters who have passed to a higher life. The service was conducted by State Chaplain. During the ceremony of placing a carnation for each deceased member in a basket the organist played and vocal solos were sung. Special tributes were given to two Charter members by chapter members. Mrs. Laura E. Richards, author, member of Samuel Grant Chapter, Gardiner, and Miss Mary Pelham Hill, Topsham-Brunswick Chapter, Topsham.

During the luncheon hour greetings were extended by Judge Herbert E. Foster, President of Maine S. A. R., and Miss Carmeta Appleby, President of C. A. R.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock; reports of Chairman of Committees were given.

It is of interest to note that the Junior American Citizens Chairman, Mrs. Andrews, reported twenty-two new clubs. That there are now 400 clubs in the state membership totaling 12,879.

One of the outstanding events of the Conference was the drawing of the name of the candidate for the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage. Our Vice President General, Mrs. Morgan, drew the capsule from the bowl—the winner Miss Eleanor Mosher of Wilton, candidate from Colonial Daughters Chapter, Farmington. As there is not to be a pilgrimage this year she will receive a \$100 War Bond.

After retiring of the Colors the Conference adjourned at 5 o'clock.

BARBARA W. HEYWOOD
(Mrs. Roy E. Heywood),
State Historian, Maine D. A. R.

NEW JERSEY

THE Annual State Conference of the New Jersey Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Assembly Room of the State House, Trenton, on March 18 and 19. The State Re-

gent, Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow presided.

The Conference was honored by the presence of Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General; Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, First Vice President General; Mrs. Edward Webb Cooch, Registrar General; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Curator General; Mrs. Alexander W. Keller, National Chairman of Girl Home Makers; Mrs. Maurice D. Farrar, National Chairman of Ellis Island; Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove, New York State Regent; Mrs. William S. Tompkins, State Regent of Pennsylvania and other distinguished guests.

Honorable Charles Edison, Governor of New Jersey, brought greetings and made an appeal for the aid of the organization in revising the State Constitution.

Mrs. Forney and Mrs. Cooch both stressed the importance of increasing the membership of the National Society for post-war results.

Mrs. Becker brought to the Conference, from Colonel Donohue, a suggestion that the New Jersey State Society furnish a Day Room at Fort Dix. This was passed in the form of a resolution.

At the close of Thursday morning's session, an impressive memorial service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Albert C. Abbott, assisted by the pages.

Thursday night, the State Dinner was well attended. Lucie Palmer gave an illustrated lecture "Underwater World" which was interesting and instructive.

Reports revealed that the New Jersey Daughters not only gave liberally to the Blood Plasma Equipment Fund but also to the Blood Bank; contributed to Valley Forge projects; made hundreds of Buddy Bags, and one chapter presented a station wagon to the Red Cross. Many members are active in Red Cross Volunteer Special Service Corps and the U. S. O.

Fifty-eight Good Citizenship winners received certificates from the State Regent. Marie E. Elbersen, sponsored by the Colonel Thomas Reynolds Chapter of Pemberton, and chosen to represent this group was presented with a \$100 War Bond in lieu of the trip to the Continental Congress.

The scholarship of \$100 offered by the Girl Home Makers Committee went to Margaret L. Christie of Ridgewood, sponsored by the Saddle River Chapter.

Music by Mrs. Claude N. Campbell,

violinist and soloist, accompanied by Mrs. Milton R. Schulte, and by the Children's Glee Club of Carroll Robbins School was very beautiful.

The New Jersey Daughters unanimously endorsed their State Regent, Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, as a candidate for the office of Organizing Secretary General.

ELSIE S. MCFADDIN,
(Mrs. Dorman McFaddin),
State Historian.

WISCONSIN

THE Forty-seventh Annual Conference of the Wisconsin Society of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formally opened at two o'clock Monday afternoon, March 22, 1943 in the Woman's Club, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Up the lovely winding stairway came the stately processional led by seven pretty, white-clad pages. Mrs. William Pouch, President-General, Mrs. Otto Crist, State Regent of Illinois, Mrs. Vincent Koch, State Regent, Miss Margaret Goodwin, Vice-Regent, Mrs. Clifford Wright, second Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. H. Munster, Chaplain, Miss Lois Barry, Recording Secretary, Mrs. Glenn Chase, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank Hall, Treasurer, Mrs. Leland Barker, Registrar, and Mrs. Walter Washburn, Historian, were in the line.

Mrs. Koch called the conference to order, using the historic Wisconsin gavel made of wood from Faneuil Hall. She then presented the Regents of the hostess chapters, Mrs. Ralph Boundy of Beloit, and Mrs. Guy Ehart of Janesville, who extended a welcome to the visitors. Mrs. George Baxter Averill, Honorary State Regent, responded.

Then followed reports of committee chairmen, and the roll call by Miss Lois Barry. The State Officers then presented their reports.

At a quarter before four, Mrs. Francis Grant, escorted by uniformed Red Cross Workers, gave an inspiring report on the D. A. R. in Red Cross activities. At the close of her report, the assembly sang the national anthem and adjourned to the First Congregational Church for the Memorial Service.

This service commemorates the Daughters who have passed to their final reward

during the year. It was conducted by the chaplain, Mrs. Munster, who read the roll. As each name was read, a candle was lighted.

At half-past six, occurred the State Conference Dinner. The Reverend Mr. H. C. Kimmel invoked the blessing. Mrs. Koch presented our distinguished guests, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Crist, Mrs. Averill, and Mrs. Trottman. Then she introduced the Chairman of D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, Mrs. Henry Ewbank, who told of the work among the young women of the state. The drawing of the name of the Pilgrim was made by Mr. B. F. Kimball, acting for Mr. John Callahan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The name drawn was that of Miss Martha Ward, Neshkoro, Wis. Mrs. Pouch then presented silver bracelets to the Beloit and Janesville Good Citizens, Miss Sally Margaret Garrity and Miss Betty Ann Murphy.

The address of the evening was by Mrs. William H. Pouch, President-General. Mrs. Pouch spoke informally and feelingly of the daily prayers offered at noon by the D. A. R.s throughout the nation, and of the miracles in the present conflict which could be attributed to intense, concerted prayer.

Following the dinner a reception was held in the gallery of the Woman's Club.

On Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, the conference was again called to order by the State Regent, and reports of state officers and state chairmen were continued. At eleven o'clock a prayer was offered by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Munster. At half-past eleven, the conference was addressed by State Regent of Illinois, Mrs. Crist, who spoke on "The Second Mile."

At the luncheon which followed, the 1943 Pilgrim, Miss Martha Ward, Neshkoro, Wisconsin, was presented and received from the hands of Mrs. Pouch, the hundred-dollar War Bond, in lieu of the Pilgrimage to Washington, which can not be held this year.

At two o'clock the conference convened to hear discussions led by Mrs. Frank Hall, State Treasurer, Mrs. Leland Barker, State Registrar, Mrs. Maynard Kurtz, State Chairman of National Defense, and Mrs. H. R. Goodell, State Chairman of Legislation. The report on conservation took the form of the introduction of "Harriet", a charming baby who had been cured

of rickets—a human conservation project.

Routine business followed, then the singing of "Faith of Our Fathers", and the retiring of the colors. The Forty-Seventh State Conference stood adjourned.

GRACE H. WASHBURN,
State Historian.

ILLINOIS

THE Forty-seventh State Conference of Illinois was held March eighteenth and nineteenth in the Palmer House in Chicago. The guests of honor were the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, Mrs. La Fayette Le Van Porter, State Regent of Indiana, and Mrs. Vincent W. Koch, State Regent of Wisconsin.

Over 625 registered in attendance, including all State Officers, three National Officers, several ex-National Officers and most of the State Chairmen of Committees.

The Conference Theme was "Strength Through Difficulties", "TO HIM THAT HATH the courage to face difficulties SHALL BE GIVEN strength to overcome them". This theme was exemplified thru the Conference as reports of the officers and state chairmen told of their accomplishments.

Illinois has met its one dollar per capita for the Blood Plasma Fund for her 7446 members. Many members have been donors to the Blood Bank.

Gifts given in honor of our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Otto H. Crist, were stones in the Bell Tower at Valley Forge and \$400 to furnish the Illinois Room in the Sarah Corbin Robert High School at Tamasee. A scholarship given to an Indian student in nursing is to be known as the Edna Crist Scholarship.

A gift of \$100 was given to the President General for the Nursery Shelter in England, a like amount given to Dr. McClelland for Lincoln Memorial University. A gift of \$100 was given to the Endowment Fund N.S.D.A.R. in honor of the Real Daughter, Mrs. Annie K. Gregory, and a gift was made to Kate Duncan Smith. By a further investment, Illinois now has \$10,000 invested in War Bonds in the Illinois D. A. R. Scholarship Fund, the interest of which is given to a worthy recipient at the University of Illinois.

The Illinois State Officers' Club had a

dinner meeting and program the Wednesday evening preceding the opening of Conference.

The Conference opened at one o'clock Thursday afternoon. Thursday evening was given over to the Junior Assembly. An interesting play depicting Junior Membership activities was enjoyed by the Conference with Good Citizenship Pilgrims as guests. Talks by the President General, Mrs. Pouch, and Dr. McClelland of Lincoln Memorial University were greatly appreciated.

The State Dinner as the closing session, was well attended Friday evening. The speaker was Mrs. Gladys Perrow Wehr, who used the subject "Understanding the Nazi Mind". An address was given by the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch.

The smoothness and expediting of the successful day and a half Conference can be credited to the State Regent and the hostesses, the thirty chapters of the Fourth Division, made up of Chicago and the neighboring area chapters.

GRACE F. WALLACE
(Mrs. H. Chris),
State Recording Secretary.

COLORADO

THE Fortieth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Colorado met at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs on March 10 and 11, 1943, with the State Regent, Mrs. Howard A. Latting, presiding. The careful preparation and efficient organization for the Conference by the Regent and for the business session by the Vice Regent, Mrs. W. Barrie Huston, made it possible to enact an almost incredible amount of absolutely essential business in the curtailed period given to the annual meeting.

The first session on Wednesday afternoon was largely devoted to the reports of the state officers and of National Vice Chairmen of National Committees. After a short recess a very impressive "Hour of Remembrance" was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. A. DuBois Forbush, assisted by the State Registrar, Mrs. Victor B. Wood. Special tribute was paid to Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler and to Mrs. Sara Coolidge Brooks, Honorary Vice Presidents

General of the National Society, and also to thirty-two departed members.

After a formal dinner served in the Main Dining Room, adjournment was made at eight o'clock to the Ball Room. The first matter of business for the evening meeting was the drawing of names in the Good Citizenship Bond Contest. The three drawings were made by Mrs. Reuben E. Knight, Vice President General from Alliance, Nebraska, and honor guest of the Conference, Mrs. Carbon Gillaspie, Vice President General from Colorado, and Miss Dorothy Waldo, a former Good Citizen. The names drawn were Miss Angelina Davio of Pueblo County, Miss Doris Dubray of Crook, Colorado, and Miss Margaret Helen Lechner of Hudson, Colorado. The first received a \$100 bond and each of the other two a \$25 bond. The Good Citizens from the local chapters were given War Savings Stamps corsages. Most of the time Wednesday evening was given to reports of Chapter Regents, some twenty of the thirty-six chapters being represented by the reports of their regents. Considering the great distances involved and the restrictions on travel, this was an excellent showing. An especially noticeable feature was the remarkable work accomplished by many of the smaller chapters of the state. This indicated not only the earnestness and energy of the chapters themselves, but their value as a rallying force for patriotic service in small communities. The reports as a whole represented outstanding achievement in the leading projects of the National Society: the total raised for the Blood Plasma Fund was \$6,600, and both by chapters and individual members, the buying of War Bonds was very extensive.

The closing session of the Conference convened in the Ball Room at nine o'clock on Thursday morning. It was the business meeting with the Vice Regent presiding. Mrs. John Logan Marshall, Special National Chairman for Tamassee, who had been detained by bad weather, arrived in time for this meeting. Mrs. Marshall presented the \$100.00 War Bond to Miss Angelina Davio, who appeared before the Conference and spoke fittingly and pleasingly. Reports were given by the State Chairman of National Committees and by Special State Committees. It was voted by the Conference to buy another \$500.00 War Bond from the State Student Loan

Fund, as there are not many calls for loans at present, because of the absence of students in war activities. Mrs. Krauser, State Treasurer, reported that the State Historian, Dr. Leroy Hafen, has set aside a room in the State Historical Museum in Denver for the use of the Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution. Articles of historical significance may be placed here by members. It will be necessary to supply the room with twelve cases. It was voted to make the purchase of these cases a state and chapter project for the coming year. Before adjournment, four cases were pledged. The Committee on Resolutions was under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Emily Clarke Randall; during the Conference carefully considered and accurately expressed resolutions were presented on such opportune questions as The American's Creed; Unamerican Activities; Speedy Prosecution of the War Effort; World Federation; War Conservation; Human Conservation; and Victory Gardens. The Resolutions were adopted as read.

The last session was followed by a National Defense Luncheon in the Main Dining Room. Mrs. Edward F. Harrison, State Chairman of National Defense through Patriotic Education, presided. Representatives from the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross and from the Woman's Division Colorado Council of Defense, from Camp Carson and from Peterson Field Air Base were guests at the luncheon. Mrs. Harrison's own report had been reserved for this occasion and was one of which the Conference may well be proud. Mrs. Marshall spoke briefly but very eloquently of the work at Tamassee. The Conference had voted to make the furnishing of the Colorado Room at Tamassee a state project for the coming year. In addition a scholarship of \$500.00 to Tamassee was made anonymously as a personal gift. These gifts were presented to Mrs. Marshall who accepted them gratefully. The principal feature of the luncheon was a thoughtful and inspiring address on National Defense through Patriotic Education by Mrs. Reuben E. Knight, who dealt in a masterly manner with present problems and with those of the post-war period.

LOUISE H. SIMKINS,
Corresponding Secretary for Colorado.

Between Your Book Ends

THE FOREST AND THE FORT, by Hervey Allen. 344 pages. Farrar and Rinehart. \$2.50.

The graphic and picturesque powers of description that have characterized the diversified works of Hervey Allen is seen in this Colonial novel, the first of a panel of six books from Colonial days to the mid-19th century.

The same care in the handling of background and historic data that characterized *Anthony Adverse* and *Israfel*, that gripping tale of Edgar Allan Poe, has been expended by Mr. Allen in writing this book.

Those of us who like to read of the life of the frontier—and most of us do—will find a thrilling sequence of events and characters about Fort Pitt in 1763.

The story centers about Salathiel Albine, adopted son of the Shawnee, and, of course, Jane Sligo.

THE YEAR OF DECISION, by Bernard DeVoto. 537 pages. Little, Brown and Co., Boston. \$3.50.

The westward move of the population, the boom days of the fur trade and the adventures of the mountain men makes an interesting story.

It is a story of the people who heard the call of the West in 1846, centered about the story of Jim Clyman, a Virginian, and a host of graphically described contemporaries.

The stories of the westfaring Americans are told with much attention to the human element of men who have a purpose even through their restlessness.

The portions related to the Brigham Young leading his party of saints on the grasslands is given force and color by a real knowledge of the conditions and the country through which they passed.

Men and women and a vision and the ground they travel on and settle and live out their stories form a saga of those who went west that is tellingly absorbing to those who like to trace the course of empire.

BETWEEN THE THUNDER AND THE SUN, by Vincent Sheean. 428 pages. Random House. \$3.

In this era of those who have looked upon the war in Europe and write of those

events this book by Vincent Sheean who can write with authority of passing events chooses to go back mostly to prewar days. His book is of outstanding interest.

He etches in his stories of crowds at Salzburg, the Riviera, Paris, and the English countryside, Spain and the other countries playing so important a part in the world struggle, yet writes of people and events and the life of prewar days.

His book is strong because it has the strength of contrast between the prewar world and the great moment of disaster in Paris of which he was an eyewitness.

He describes the fall of the Third Republic and gives us a number of characters typical of the cause and effect and the times of which he writes.

Of course, there is a warning in this book, although Mr. Sheean does not preach deliberately. It gives a personal aspect to the great crisis, events and conditions that led up to them.

SEVEN CAME THROUGH, by Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker. 118 pages. Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York. \$1.50.

Men and women and boys and girls of this era and many eras to come will read this book. Many will class it among their favorite stories of adventure. This story by the man who has written his name in the skies and his name on the roster of brave men has the unique satisfaction of seeing his actions and his written word put into the category of the classic.

This story, by a brave man, of eight men, himself among them, and of one man who did not come through is absorbing in its testimony of the hand of God as many believe and the invincibility of bravery.

Rickenbacker, who tells his story in a straight, direct way, has however, not been able to be so modest as not to let much of his own personality creep into this book of forthrightness and sincerity. He makes no attempt at heroics or at the theatrical presentation of a highly dramatic story and, therefore, it takes on a high note of drama.—L. P. H.

Junior Membership

MRS. ELMER F. RADER

Chairman

SARAH WHITMAN HOOKER CHAPTER, D. A. R., Junior Group, of West Hartford, Connecticut, have between October, 1942, and January, 1943, totaled 96 hours in defense activities and 70 hours to Red Cross activities. An outstanding project is the continuous sale of war stamps and bonds in the local theater three nights a week, with about \$350 worth sold.

The Victory Committee has urged members to cooperate in the salvaging of fats, tins, keys, and scrap, and in the conservation of cardboard, hangers and bottle caps.

Thirty bibs and picture books have been given to the Newington Home for Crippled Children, state Junior project. Fruit cake was sold at a recent meeting, the profits being contributed toward a "Banana Cart," Newington's stretcher chair.

To Approved Schools have been sent two large boxes of men's, women's and children's clothing, including coats, dresses, and underwear, and nine bedspreads.

It has been voted to make Buddy Bags for the soldiers. Money has been contributed toward a Foreign Body Detector, and books have been collected for distribution among the Armed Forces.

Money for these projects has been raised mainly by giving individual bridge parties and staffing the children's booth at the senior group fair.

Volunteers have assisted in the various registrations; selective service, sugar, gas, oil. One member works regularly at the local rationing board; another at a draft board; a third serves on the Board of the West Hartford Defense Council. Still another young woman is an air raid warden; while our chairman has assisted at the Hartford Police Station two days a week and now holds a certificate as "Certifier of Identification." One member has been

forming classes for the Emergency Hospitals Volunteer Corps, a city Defense project at the Municipal Hospital.

We have had a second blood donor, a member of the Red Cross Staff Assistance Corps, and a chairman of a Red Cross group at the Y. W. C. A.

Helmets, beanies, mittens, socks, men's Army sweaters, women's and children's sweaters, and pajamas, women's skirts, and patchwork quilts for babies have been completed.

Buddy Bags filled at the last meeting of the Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, D.A.R. Junior Group, will be presented to the Coast Guard Artillery Post in Manchester, Connecticut. Thirty-one books have been collected for the Victory Book Campaign.

A victory speaker, Mrs. Ralph J. Walker, has been named under a plan suggested by the Hartford Defense Council. The group has sent members to the "Neighborhood Plan" meetings; Mrs. James Jewett has been appointed precinct leader.

Mrs. Luther L. Tarbell attended a WAAC tea, sponsored by the *Hartford Times*, for the purpose of presenting the aims of the organization. Heads of local women's clubs were invited.

Fifteen members and friends followed a WOWS course to assist them in their war stamp sale at the local theater.

A sixth box has been sent to Crossnore, as well as a box to Kate Duncan Smith. At a recent meeting was approved a budget totaling \$55, mainly for D. A. R. Approved Schools, but including one contribution for the Hartford Rolling Kitchen, organized to serve coffee and refreshments to soldiers on guard duty throughout the night in Greater Hartford.

ALIDA R. JEWETT,
Victory Chairman.

Gifts Made By Children Cheer Soldiers

IN Elizabeth, New Jersey, we have grown from four Junior American Citizens Clubs to sixty-eight during the last seven years. Many of the club members are making cartoon scrapbooks which are being sent to Station Hospitals at army camps. Wayne

Hinchey of Arkansas, a patient at the Station Hospital, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, inwardly chuckled as he looked at one of the books which were presented by the members of the Andrew Jackson Club.

The Woodrow Wilson Junior American Citizens Club made four hundred Christmas cards and attached needles and thread to each card for the patients at the Station Hospital at Camp Kilmer, New Brunswick, New Jersey. These cards were placed on breakfast trays Christmas morning.

The indifference of the average citizen is largely a result of the present sorrows of the world today. We must help our children of today form a habit to respect the rights of others and to have an alert and active interest in their citizenship; this will indeed be helping to attain that longed-for goal—everlasting world peace!

And, when the lights go on again all over the world, let each of us be able to say in our hearts, that we have done everything humanly possible to promote the great work of establishing more Junior American Citizens Clubs and thus instilling the light of truth and of love into the hearts of our children to shine more brilliantly than ever before in this war-torn world toward a world of peace and of love and of brotherhood to all mankind.

MILDRED H. TULL

(Mrs. Charles M. Tull),

State Chairman, Junior American Citizens.



Buddy Bags Appreciated

THE Regent of the Yorktown Chapter, Pennsylvania, received the following letter from an Army Lieutenant in North Africa:

"TO MY UNKNOWN FRIENDS:

"I received your most gracious package at our Christmas party last night. It was held underneath an African moon. After a fine Christmas sermon by our wing chaplain, gifts were distributed to all our enlisted men and officers.

"Your organization is to be congratulated on your thoughtfulness and your kindness in doing those little things that help so much when we are so far from our loved ones.

"May God help you to continue in your useful work and may He also give those of us here the courage and strength to do the job that we are here to do, so that once again the whole world may say, 'Peace on earth and good will to men.' Again I say, 'thank you.' Sincerely,"

A member of the Anne Arundel Chapter, Maryland, received the following letter from North Africa:

"MY DEAR MRS. —:—

"A few days ago I was the recipient of a little gift bag and, on going through its con-

tents, I noticed that you were my benefactor.

"I'm sure that you'll understand when I say that I'm at a loss for words to thank you.

"You see, until I received your most welcome gift, I hadn't so much as received a match stick from anyone. Furthermore, life for me in the U. S. Army Air Corps has been enigmatic, sort of up and down, and I'm hoping that from now on I'll be riding on the crest of good fortune.

"If you drop me a few lines I can assure you that it will be more than welcome and I won't hesitate to answer you tout de suite, as the French say here in North Africa where presently I'm situated.

"I'm in a strange country, strange people all around me, and stranger customs. It's those little things from the folks back home—those few words of encouragement, those few words of neighborhood gossip that are worth, or should I say make me feel, like a millionaire.

"Thanks once again, and should you find a single moment in which you'd like to drop a lonesome soldier a few lines I'd be ever so grateful.

"Before I say au revoir, I think I should mention that I'm from New York, the Bronx White Plains Section born and bred. Thanks a million! Sincerely."—*National Defense News.*

Children of the American Revolution



JOHN SEELY GILFILEN

PICTURED above is John Seely Gilfilen, Organizing Junior President of the Mary Wessells Society, C. A. R., California, enjoying his usual large dish of ice cream. Seely, a former member of the C. A. R., is nineteen years old.

The Mary Wessells Society, which was organized in 1936, in Piedmont, was named for Seely's great-grandmother who had come around the Horn with her father, General Henry W. Wessells, in 1848, when she was a little girl twelve years old and who lived at Fort Miller and Benicia Barracks with her father.

Seely has been in the Enlisted Reserve Corps while attending the College of the Pacific in Stockton, and majored in radio. He has now gone into active service as a Private in the Signal Corps Radio Repair Division, where he will continue his technical training. He is now stationed at Camp Kohler, Sacramento, for basic training.

WINGS

* DEDICATED TO A MORTALLY WOUNDED
NAVIGATOR IN EGYPT

(By MRS. GEORGE LANNIN, State President of
Nebraska, C.A.R.)

*You died,
My Soldier lad;
Your death was not in vain—
The stars will chant a requiem low
To honor your brave deeds in face of shell—
Live on, my son, you navigated well.
Immortal souls cannot be laid in graves.
They mount on wings, untouched by wind
and waves.
From out the dark your smile will glow
And you will live again,
In honor clad—
Our Pride!*

* Forrest Mehlmann was a member of the Sioux Lookout Society, C.A.R., in North Platte in 1929. He was killed in action the last of October, 1942, on the Egyptian front.

Committee Reports

American Indians Committee



INDIAN DOLLS IN CEREMONIAL COSTUMES

INDIAN dolls are interesting, when made by the Indians themselves, as they depict their ceremonial costumes. Not all Tribes make dolls but, with the awakened interest shown in their arts and crafts, more artists are turning to this craft as a source of increased income.

Some represent great chiefs, the designs on their shirts indicating heroic deeds; others are replicas of Tribal dancers, Medicine Men, squaws with their papooses in cradleboards on their backs. They are made of many materials, deerhide, wood, cornhusks, ivory and cloth and clothed in

buckskin, sagebrush, hand spun materials, velvets, silks, calicos, doeskin. Their costumes are trimmed with beads, porcupine quills, feathers, bells, ermine tails, seeds and shells. Bear and other animal claws are used for necklaces; silver for bracelets and other ornaments, while feathers represent the eagle headdresses. Gourd rattles, bows and arrows, pipes—each small article is a faithful representation of those used.

Had we time to study the costumes we might learn how the Indian can recognize from a distance to which Tribe a stranger belongs. Sometimes by the shape of a tab on a moccasin, or by the beaded design on a shirt. Clans have different emblems which, at times, is used on the cradleboard for a baby. Too, the design on the board above the child's head may indicate whether it is a boy or a girl child.

Chiefs of the Prairie Tribes wore the eagle headdress, those of the Woodlands being satisfied with a few feathers caught in their braids. More recently they have adopted the eagle headdress, probably because of the interest shown by tourists.

Unfortunately we cannot have Indians to greet you at Cincinnati, but the Indian dolls will bring you a message from their peoples. Studying them you will see why

we are appealing to you for the gift of beads so needed by all Indian crafts workers. We could distribute thousands of pounds of small beads if we had them. War has made them very scarce as the supply came from European countries. Orders are piling up in Alaska that cannot be filled due to this shortage. In both South Dakota and North Dakota work is being curtailed, while prices are rising as merchants ask higher prices for the few bead supplies on their shelves. If you have beads, please contact members of the committee.

All the dolls have been made by members of the Tribes they represent. Some were made by young students, others by elderly women, while men carved those of wood. Each has a history which I wish might be told you, but space forbids.

We hope you all will find time to visit the Indian booth, see the crafts merchandise that will be sold for the Indians, and visit the dolls. Mrs. Rex has planned a breakfast round table for Monday, April 18th. Possibly some of you would like to take tickets for it and learn more of the Indian work being done under her inspiring leadership.

THURA TRUAX HIRES,
State Chairman, Pennsylvania.

Girl Home Makers

Homemakers of Manana

THE glow of the lights of the East Madison Street Settlement House Playground shows for several blocks around as a reminder that here Mexican boys and girls may play, dance, check out library books, color pictures and even sew occasionally. It is all located on the edge of the industrial areas of Phoenix, where delinquency for many years ran high.

For two years we have had Girl Homemakers of the usual age, but when we began last fall the name had to become Homemakers to include the little boys who were as eager as the girls to make trimmings for the family Christmas tree, and to make stuffed animals and dolls to give to younger children at home. Aurora made an upside-down doll which was a delight to the little tots. Pablino gave his doll to his sister.

Mary had no sister, but asked if she might have the doll for herself, as she had none. Fredrico, Alberto, Eluterio and Alesao made animals, mostly "feesh."

When we drive up on Tuesday evenings Anita and Mary usually come running from the swings to help carry in the boxes of sewing. Their questions are "Mees Clark, deed you cut my sleeves"? or "Mees Clark, can I wear my shirt home thees time"? Each week we help them pin, baste and stitch clothing for themselves. With rodeo season coming soon the boys will be safe from the "corral" by wearing gay plaid shirts, seven older girls are making blouses or skirts, and most industrious are the five little ten-year-olds who are soon to have flowered print school dresses. Younger girls are making dolly clothes.

While we sew we sing songs, talk of school events and try to do a little Americanization, sugar coated. The older C.A.R.'s gave a most successful party for the gift makers during the holiday season, even if they had to cut the sandwiches and water the cocoa to stretch their refreshments to feed forty instead of the twenty invited.

Interesting observations: ability to do fine work; dexterity of the young boys in

threading and operating the sewing machines; love of color among the Mexican children; eagerness to learn; and finally, how beautifully the girls accepted the boys in the group, and the interest which non-members, particularly high school boys, take in the progress of the plaid shirts.

JEAN MADDOCK CLARK,
State Chairman for Arizona.

Junior American Citizens Committee

IS there wartime value in the Junior American Citizens Committee program?

General Eisenhower—then a lieutenant general—expressed his opinion in a letter to a J. A. C. club leader in his home town. The U. S. Commissioner of Education replies in terms of J. A. C. cooperation with the "Schools at War" program sponsored jointly by the United States Office of Education and its Wartime Commission and the War Savings Staff of the Treasury Department.

Then isn't it worth your while to devote time and energy to maintaining old and organizing new Junior American Citizens clubs?

HELEN GRACE HARSHBARGER
(Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger),
National Chairman.

Federal Security Agency
U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION
Washington

February 22, 1943.

DEAR MRS. HARSHBARGER:

Thank you for your letter of January 30 offering the cooperation and the support of the Junior American Citizens Clubs for war-time school programs sponsored by this office. Junior American Citizens Clubs, through their own programs conducted in accordance with the purpose for which they were founded and through their individual members carrying on in the ideals of their organization, can contribute very materially to

the furtherance of desirable war-time programs undertaken by the schools.

Your name has been placed on our mailing list for materials and announcements pertaining to school programs and the war.

Cordially yours,
J. W. STUDEBAKER,
Commissioner.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Office of the Commander-in-Chief

"Somewhere in North Africa,"
8 December, 1942.

Miss Janice Polley,
Garfield School,
Abilene, Kansas.

DEAR MISS POLLEY:

Your very nice note of October 22nd has just reached me in North Africa. I cannot tell you what tremendous satisfaction I get out of knowing that my own home town has not forgotten me.

I hope you will express to all the children of your class the sense of distinction I feel in the fact that they have chosen to name their Citizenship Club after me. I should like them to know that an army in the field depends absolutely upon the wholehearted, courageous support of every true citizen at home. Citizenship classes are, in my opinion, a wonderful thing and I sincerely wish that I could attend one of your sessions.

With best regards to every member of the Second Grade, I am,

Cordially yours,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
*Lieut. General, U. S. A.,
Commander-in-Chief.*

Radio

Illinois—Number 1 State, carrying 497 broadcasts; Texas—Number 2 State, carrying 421 programs; Indiana following with 172 and Ohio with 128.

Your reports have all been intensely interesting to read. Our first year at War has been a difficult one in which to get ad-

justed, but now that every Committee has taken up War work, it will not be difficult to get time on the Air during the coming year. Therefore, we wish to urge you to let your community and its adjacent countryside know what the D. A. R. is doing to help us on to V-I-C-T-O-R-Y.

Many are still asking for prepared programs and how can these be obtained?

Write to your National Chairman of what you particularly have in mind and she will do everything possible to assist you. I would also suggest that you follow the monthly articles on Radio in the D. A. R. Magazine and possibly from these you may get some suggestions. As above mentioned, get your many Chairmen to tell of the war projects on your local stations.

If you were fortunate enough to attend the Cincinnati Conference you no doubt gathered many ideas at the Round Table conducted by Mrs. Charles R. Petree, Ohio State Chairman of Radio.

In these beautiful months of May and June, after the close of the winter season, I am sure we will be stimulated to carry on a very active radio program as a beginning of our next year's work.

MYRTLE M. LEWIS,
National Chairman.



Our Lost National Anthem

BY HENRY C. NICHOLAS

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY scribbled the first draft of The Star-Spangled Banner on an old envelope. He then went to Annapolis to show it to Judge Nicolson, his father-in-law. After making certain alterations, Key copied it and tossed the original draft in a wastebasket. Mrs. Nicolson retrieved it the following day and stuck it in a pigeon-hole of a desk.

This was in 1814 and for seventy-six years it remained there forgotten. In 1857 the Nicolson place was taken into the Naval Academy grounds and the furniture was removed from the house. The desk was inherited by a daughter of the family, but it was not until 1890 that she discovered the old envelope in the pigeon-hole.

The discovery of the original draft of our national anthem created a furore. The late J. P. Morgan offered \$25,000 for it, but the owner preferred to sell it to the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore for one-tenth of that amount. It is a curious fact that when the Naval Academy wanted a site for their bandstand, where our national anthem is played every morning, they happened to choose the site of the old Nicolson home where this original draft was hidden for so many years.

American Red Cross

WORD has come from the Illinois Red Cross Chairman that the following articles are needed to improve the recreational facilities available to army nurses in her state: bridge tables, cretonne for draperies and slip covers or money with which to purchase it, dishes, a tea service and equipment for serving tea and giving bridge parties. Surely some chapter can spare a few dollars to brighten the leisure hours of these fine women. Write to Mrs. Oscar Knox, Cleveland, Tennessee, for the addresses to which the articles may be sent.

BESS GEAGLEY,
National Chairman.



Motion Picture Committee

A BRIEF look over the films of the past weeks gives some indication of the power with which the motion picture is helping in the fight for freedom. Never before in history has the battle front been brought as close, making it possible for those far from the scene to understand something of the terrific struggle carried on by our own soldiers and those of our Allies.

So far the most impressive of the documentary accounts to reach this country is DESERT VICTORY. Those who have seen it know what a graphic, dramatic record it presents of the British Eighth Army's North African campaign. Its material has been cleverly assembled from front line material of Army and Air Force photographic units and covers in an impressive way all aspects of the African campaign.

Of the pictures now current on the screen and those promised for the coming months, probably half are concerned with war themes. Not everyone will agree that this proportion is a wise one for entertainment, for the best of the feature pictures are sent to our boys on the fighting fronts where they are shown without admission charge. Here at home war pictures, whether the material is documentary or semi-fictionalized, gives us much-needed information and inspiration. But the soldiers whose lives are lived in the midst of war ask for comedy, for mystery stories and for musicals with plenty of dancing, singing and fun by way of relaxation.

A series of pamphlets giving information on motion pictures in a world at war has been published by the Industrial Service Bureau of Motion Pictures, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City. The material in them will be found helpful for talks on articles on the subject of the movies in war time. Some of the titles indicate the contents—MOVIES, THE NEW WEAPON FOR VICTORY; MOVIES AND THE LIBRARY; MOVIES AT YOUR THEATER; MOVIES AT SCHOOL; MOVIES AT WAR, etc. They have been prepared for distribution to educators, editors and other public leaders.—ETHEL M. MARTIN.

News Items



HABERSHAM MEMORIAL HALL

Arkansas' Real Granddaughter

THE Jonesboro (Arkansas) Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution wishes to introduce Miss Anna Childress Clark, a real granddaughter of a soldier of the American Revolution.

When her grandfather, Jonas Clark, was a very young man he marched away from Charlotte, North Carolina, to join the ranks of Revolutionary soldiers. He was born at Frederick, Maryland, in 1759, but moved with his parents when a child to Charlotte, North Carolina, to which city he returned as a lieutenant when freedom was won.

Like so many young men of that time, he emigrated to Tennessee, settling in Madison County. After a long and prosperous life, he died in 1845, and is buried in Jackson, Tennessee. The bronze cross of a Revolutionary soldier marks his grave, and his name is included in the list of soldiers of the Revolution placed on the Statehouse at Nashville.

Miss Clark's father, Edwin Alexander Clark, was the child of Jonas Clark's third marriage to Miss Ann Alexander. He also was a defender of his country, serving first in the Mexican War, then as Major of the Fifty-first Regiment of Tennessee Confederate Army. Major Clark was born in 1826, died in 1900. He lived most of his life in

Jackson, Tennessee. He was married to the beautiful and cultured Miss Anna Childress, of Middle, Tennessee.

Their daughter, Anna Childress Clark, was born and educated in Jackson. Her mother died when she was a small child. The years in her father's home were filled with all the social and cultural life that was typical of Southern communities of that time. She was a pianist and an ardent reader of Shakespeare, being the secretary of a club of that name composed of the men and women who also loved poetry and drama. Her facile pen eventually drew her into newspaper work in Memphis, Tennessee, and later in Jonesboro, Arkansas.

She holds a unique position in the city of her adoption. In her newspaper and insurance work, by her tact, her friendliness, her alert mind and her love of life and all its manifold interests, she has drawn about her an unusually large circle of friends.

She has long been a social favorite, a helpmeet to hostesses in uncounted social events, a lover of young people and a favorite with them.

Her record of civic work is fine. She is active in the Presbyterian Woman's Auxiliary, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Browning Club, the Garden Club, and the Library Association. Now

she is working for the Blood Plasma fund.

"Miss Anna" is a lover of all things beautiful, especially flowers. Her friends take great pleasure in sending these messengers of affection, and very seldom does she appear without a corsage.

She has a charming personality. She is tall and graceful, with a patrician profile and a crown of silver hair as beautiful as the red gold crown of former years. Her vivacity and her air of youthfulness are so striking that it is hard to believe that she is really a granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

Chapter Golden Anniversary

WOONSOCKET CHAPTER D. A. R. celebrated its 50th anniversary on the afternoon of February 22, 1943, at the Y. W. C. A. cottage in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. The members of the State Board of Management were invited to share the chapter's celebration. Miss Charlotte I. Harris, Regent, presided at the meeting, and warmly welcomed the guests. She introduced the State Regent, Mrs. T. Frederick Chase, who spoke of the important work being done by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Hattie O. E. Spaulding, past Regent of the chapter, and now State Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee, read a history of Woonsocket Chapter from its beginning. The organizer was Mrs. Joshua Wilbour and the first Regent was Miss Anna Metcalf. Two of the charter members, Miss Isobel Brown and Mrs. David Lyman, are living, but were unable to attend the meeting.

Mrs. Samuel Hudson, State Auditor; Mrs. Edwin A. Farnell, past State Vice Regent and Treasurer; and Miss Harris, cut the beautifully decorated birthday cake, which held fifty gold colored candles. A mass of golden flowers adorned the table from which tea was poured by the State Regent, and the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harold C. Johnson. A delightful afternoon was spent.

MAUDE D. CHASE,
State Historian,

Wisconsin Juniors

WITH the national chairman of Junior membership, Mrs. Frank L. Harris, among its members, the Mary Chase White Junior Committee of Racine Chapter is

rounding out a year of wide activity. A member of the group is the State Chairman of Junior membership, Mrs. E. J. Berdinner, in charge of pages at the Wisconsin Conference, March 22-23, in Janesville.

Programs of the Junior Group, chairmaned by Mrs. Gordon Pierce, have included talks on the social agencies at work in the city of Racine. The Juniors have carried out a project for the children of the orthopedic school, and contributed to the national project for the purchase of a Foreign Body locator.

At Christmas time members made 100 khaki bags which were sent to Camp Truax at Madison, and also filled several buddy bags from Camp McCoy. Since Christmas, when the Juniors provided gift packages for men attending a holiday party at the local USO, a shipment of books has gone from the Junior Group to Camp Truax.

In behalf of the Junior Committee, Mrs. Harris presented a baby spoon to the baby of Mrs. Theodore Savides. Books on the flag are being presented to Racine C. A. R. units by the Juniors, who are sponsors of the C. A. R.

Contribute Flags to Red Cross Effort

AT an impressive summary of the Santa Monica-Ocean Park, California, Chapter of the American Red Cross held on January 22 in the Chapter House at 153 San Vicente Boulevard, Eschscholtzia Chapter D. A. R., Los Angeles, California, presented a Red Cross flag and an American flag in honor of Mrs. Edgar A. Fuller, Chairman of Volunteer Services of the Red Cross Chapter, and regent of the D. A. R. Chapter. The presentation was made by Mrs. Leo F. McGuire who is Vice-Regent of the D. A. R. Chapter.

The summary of accomplishments of the Red Cross Chapter, including the reports of more than 100 officers, committee chairmen and volunteer workers was presented by R. F. Lamb, chapter chairman of committees and services.

Eschscholtzia Chapter members are justly proud of the work of Mrs. Edgar A. Fuller, who has headed-up an important phase of volunteer services. Pointing out some of the most impressive figures included in the reports, such as 279,000 hours given by 6,746 women in the special volunteer serv-

ices, 4,935 Santa Monicans trained in first aid during the year and 1,698 pints of blood donated since last April, the chairman congratulated the Red Cross chapter on its "magnificent services" for men of the armed forces, their families, and civilians, declaring that what the chapter has done during the last year "seems almost unbelievable, especially in light of the fact that most of the workers who volunteered their services are busy men and women, many of them in the most responsible positions in the community."

ZELMA LANGDON HUXTABLE

(Mrs. Richard Byron Huxtable),
Press Chairman, Eschscholtzia Chapter.

Chapter Celebrates 50th Anniversary

LOUISA ST. CLAIR CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, paused in its Defense Work, January twenty-third, long enough to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Chapter.

Mrs. Arthur Maxwell Parker, a Charter member of this Chapter, whose number is twenty, wrote the script for a Pageant "The Golden Legend of Detroit," an exquisite piece of prose narrative, dream-like in quality, and covering approximately two hundred and fifty years, from a tiny dot in the forest to the present dynamic city furnishing wings to the world.

The narrative was sympathetically read by Eva Woodbridge Victor, a member of the Chapter and a teacher of drama.

The first episode was preceded by the beating of tom-toms, then a real Indian woman appeared in authentic ceremonial costume. In rapid succession followed the early French and British soldiers, the courageous Madam Cadillac, lovely Louisa St. Clair, the dashing and brave young bride, men symbolic of the frontier town, the beginning of the great city—the banker, the lawyer, the woodsman, the factory foreman, and many others. Colorful Father Gabriel Richard going among his people was portrayed by a real Priest, who brought with him children from his Parochial school, and who blessed the audience upon his entrance and his leaving.

This was all the constructive period, which was followed by the destructive times of the Civil War. Then followed Sojourner Truth manifesting Spirituality in its simplicity.

A summer afternoon, with its ease of living; the gay nineties, symbolized by the Flora Dora Girls; the beginning of the automotive industry, with its flowing veils and long dusters; Florence Nightingale, symbolizing Light and Darkness, the lamp and shadows bringing before the world the healing touch of Woman.

The Recessional was a guard of honor for all those taking part. It was made up of members in their Service uniforms which represented practically every branch of the war effort.

Following the Pageant, which was given in the Chapters stately home, the old Newberry mansion, a Golden high tea was served.

To Mrs. Raymond H. Berry, the Chapters doughty little Regent, and to the brilliant Mrs. Arthur Maxwell Parker, goes all the credit for the most brilliant episode ever staged in the life of the D. A. R.'s most colorful Chapter in the West—Louisa St. Clair Number Twenty.

Atchison Chapter Junior Group

THE Junior Group of the Atchison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, now have 13 active members, 3 inactive members, and 11 prospective members.

Now that our country is at war, all of us have been devoting as much time as possible to work in the various war services in the community and the activities of the Junior Group have naturally centered around this work. The group has made 50 American Red Cross rompers for foreign refugees; a committee collected wool clips from the clothing merchants; and we participated in the War Bond Drive sponsored by the Fox Theatre Corporation. This drive lasted a week and several members were on duty each day in booths placed in the theatres. We also adopted a resolution to write letters of condolence to the families of boys from Atchison County who are killed in military service.

One of our projects continued from the previous year was assisting in raising money for the support of the nursery school sponsored by the Inter-Club Council, of which Mrs. Eugene Moore is president. For this, the group cooperated with other organizations in Atchison, selling movie tickets from which the Inter-Club Council received a percentage of the profits. Our

group sold 195 tickets out of a quota of 200. Each member also prepared a large scrap book for the nursery school children. Most of the work on these was accomplished during the meetings.

During the year, we have contributed to the following:

- War Bond.
- United Service Organizations.
- Girl Scout Memberships for the Orphan Home girls.
- Red Cross Kit Fund.
- Kate Duncan Smith School.
- Tamassee School.
- Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.
- Foreign Body Detector Fund.

During the year a committee was appointed to go through the minutes of all the meetings in order to compile a list of the by-laws. This list is in three groups, namely, Organization, Finance, and Membership By-laws. The list was mimeographed and distributed to all of the members and as new by-laws are passed, they will be included in the list.

Another committee made a calendar of the social and historical events to be observed by the group.

Because of the war and the many contributions solicited from the public for war relief, it was felt inadvisable to start a project for raising money. Therefore, we voted to collect a small assessment at each meeting in order that we may take care of the contributions we have pledged in previous years. For the duration, our contributions will of necessity be limited and our efforts will be directed toward service rather than monetary assistance.

In September, we held our annual party for the new members and spent an enjoyable evening playing cards.

At our Christmas party this year we devoted the evening to making pop-corn balls for the Girl Scouts at the Orphans' Home, whose membership dues are sponsored by the Junior Group.

ANONA MARIA SLADE MAY
(Mrs. O. P.),

State Chairman for Junior Membership.

Chapter Observes Anniversary

THE anniversary of the day on which General James Edward Oglethorpe landed on Georgia soil, February 12th, 1900, marks the organization of the Joseph

Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., at the Governor's Mansion, with Mesdames William Lawson Peel, Loulie M. Gordon, Wm. H. Kiser, and Miss Helen Prescott as the founders. The object was to investigate and preserve records, thereby aiding Georgia in maintaining her exalted position among the states of the union. The chapter was named for a gallant young Georgia officer, who assisted in capturing a British vessel filled with powder which was used to advantage in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

A petition for admission into the National Society was telegraphed to Washington, and on the 17th of February Mrs. Peel, Regent, represented the new chapter at the Congress. \$100 was contributed to Constitution Hall, a similar amount being given annually for several years. During Congress, Mrs. Peel honored the chapter by entertaining forty ladies at luncheon at the Willard Hotel. Other entertainment followed, and almost immediately the fame of the new chapter went abroad. Hundreds of letters poured in from those desiring knowledge of their Georgia ancestors. To accommodate this correspondence, the *Atlanta Constitution* provided a column answering inquiries. This column expanded to a page which continued three years, making hundreds of daughters all over the United States.

These valuable papers were afterwards published in book form and constitute vols. I and II of the Joseph Habersham Historical Collection; vol. III being transcriptions of county records secured by Miss Prescott.

In 1910 the Sarah McIntosh Chapter merged with the Joseph Habersham Chapter and planned the building of a Chapter House, the members working feverishly toward the realization of this dream. During World War I activities ceased as the winning of the war was paramount. Then came the brilliant idea of making our building a memorial to all Georgia heroes in all wars.

Impressive ceremonies marked the laying of the corner stone of Habersham Memorial Hall on February 14th, 1921. Among the historical documents placed therein were a list of the 36 Real Daughters, and some of their pictures; data proving the establishment of February 12th as Georgia Day largely through the efforts of the chapter; and copy of letter from Seaboard Railway

official giving the chapter the Indian Mounds at Bolton, Ga. The building, completed in 1922, with its eight memorial columns of the portico representing the wars in which Georgians have taken part, represented an outlay of \$65,000; the cost of the property, gardens and furnishings, bringing the total to \$100,000. The remaining indebtedness was secured by bonds, and through the valiant efforts of the regents, these bonds are now practically retired.

When the war clouds of World War II loomed black and heavy over our country, our 3½ story building was tendered in its entirety to Mrs. John Marsh (Margaret Mitchell), Deputy Sector Warden, to be used as an emergency hospital in case of disaster from air raids. The building is

being used today as permanent First Aid Detachment Headquarters of the American Red Cross, and was used by the Atlanta Red Cross as a Canteen and Service Club for the soldier boys in the Army war show; also by the Civilian Defense, and the Chapter for First Aid Classes, War Pictures, and other war activities. With the coming of spring, the sunken gardens will be converted into a Victory Garden, proceeds going into War Bonds.

The members are justly proud of their beautiful building and feel that tendering it for use GRATIS in this emergency is in accordance with the spirit with which it was built.

BIRDIE DAFFIN DUNN

(Mrs. William Patience Dunn),
Regent, Joseph Habersham Chapter, D.A.R.



Minute Plants

WHEREVER life can get a toe-hold on earth it has established itself.

Some of its strangest manifestations are minute plants—single-celled organisms which belong to one of the most primitive groups of living things—that appear to live in infinite numbers on perpetual snow and ice.

Glaciers and snow fields “bloom” with vivid reds and violets. Perhaps this is the most inhospitable of all the realms life has invaded. The phenomenon naturally is quite rare. Only a peculiar environmental complex makes it possible. A report of an intensive study of the manifestation in Alaska, made in 1936 by Erzsebet Kol, Hungarian woman scientist, has just been published by the Smithsonian Institution. Miss Kol worked under a Smithsonian fellowship.

She collected the snow and ice algae from snow fields and glaciers in widely separated Alaskan mountain ranges and found nearly 50 examples of the phenomenon.—*Hobbies Magazine.*



MISS ANNA CHILDERS CLARK
ARKANSAS' REAL GRANDDAUGHTER



Parliamentary Procedure

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith,
let us to the end, dare to do our duty, as we understand it."

—Lincoln.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Ques. 1. My question is a very serious one and our chapter is very much upset over the situation. One of our members has paid her annual dues far in advance of the required date, but through an oversight, or we will say—through circumstances beyond the control of the chapter, the dues were not sent to Washington until after Feb. 1. This member was elected to serve as delegate to the Continental Congress and desires to attend Congress, but we are advised that the Credential Committee will not honor this delegate's credential card, because her dues were not sent in at the proper time—before Feb. 1.

Would it not be possible to credit *this delegate* with the *paid up dues* of one member who did pay before Feb. 1st, and those dues credited on the books in Washington be recorded in such a way that this delegate could serve? We had more than our fifty paid up members on Feb. 1st, so that we really are entitled to this representation (of delegate beside the Regent).

Ans. I am very sorry but I am afraid I cannot help you. No one should expect the clerks in the Treasurer General's office to handle the records of that office in any such an unparliamentary way! The records of each chapter member must be kept correctly and up-to-date, and you would be asking the clerks in that office to "*divert funds*," and I am very sure you do not intend to do that.

When you send the dues of "Mary Smith" of the — Chapter in to the office of the Treasurer General, her dues are immediately credited in the proper way *to her*, and because Mary Jones was elected delegate to Congress, and you find that inadvertently, *her* dues had not been sent in to the National Society at the proper time—though she had paid them to the chapter—you cannot, *must not*, expect to substitute the "paid up records" of dues paid by Mary Smith, for those of Mary Jones, to enable the latter to represent her chapter. Don't even ask that such a thing be done for it is not only unethical and unparlia-

mentary—but it is "against the law" of State and Nation to falsify records—and I am sure you never thought of it in that light, but that is what you would be doing! Don't ever lose sight of the fact that we are an incorporated institution doing business each year of great magnitude, and every part of our business must be, in detail—above reproach and impeccable to the "nth degree."

Ques. 2. May the State Parliamentarian be elected a delegate to the State Conference; and, if so, may she vote in the State Conference meetings?

Ans. I would say "no" to each part of this question. I wish that you would secure a copy of Robert's *Parliamentary Law* and read all he has to say about the parliamentarian. It is a very "self-effacing" job, my dear friend, and a parliamentarian has few privileges and many responsibilities. No, the parliamentarian does not have a vote on the board nor is she supposed to have anything to say unless requested to do so by the presiding officer.

Ques. 3. Is it unethical for a chapter to send out notices before the State Conference endorsing a candidate from its chapter for office. A past regent told us that "It would be better if a chapter were to be given an office at the Conference rather than to ask for it beforehand." May I ask for your opinion on this matter?

Ans. I do not know of a State that does not announce candidates beforehand. I think that a State would have a hard time finding good material for officers if chapters did not "pick" their capable women and bring them forward in the proper way and let it be known that they will accept service. These announcements should not be sent out too far ahead; in other words, "campaigning" should not be begun too early—a six months period for campaigning for State office should be long enough for any candidate.

Ques. 4. I do not represent my own chapter in any way but I have been asked to serve as teller at the State Conference and I accepted. Now I am also asked to

second a nomination of a certain candidate, and I am wondering if I may do this and not be a delegate from my chapter?

Ans. A member who is not a voting delegate may act as teller at the State Conference or Congress; but *only* a member of the delegate body has the right to vote, and a member *not* a duly elected delegate has no right to make a motion—and you do “make a motion” when you “nominate” or when “you second a nomination”; Therefore, you cannot second a nomination. You are not a delegate.

Ques. 5. Our regent has accepted a defense job and she cannot attend any meeting for the duration. Our vice regent's husband has gone to a distant Army camp and she has left the city possibly for the duration, and neither of these officers has resigned and I understand they do not intend to resign.

Will you tell us what to do, as this has created an emergency and we must do something to keep our chapter together and we have no provisions, for such conditions arising, in our by-laws? Would the State or National Society have any rules covering this situation?

Ans. If neither your regent nor your vice regent expect to return to your home town “during the duration,” it is only fair to your chapter that they *both resign their office immediately*. This is my opinion, without an alternative.

Neither the State nor the National Society has a definite provision for such a case as this, but you know Robert is our prescribed authority and it is to Robert we turn now.

Your chapter by-laws should have a provision for filling vacancies, and upon the resignation of your regent and vice regent the chapter should fill the vacancies as prescribed in your chapter by-laws.

If, by chance, your by-laws carry no provision for filling vacancies, then you should hold an election, sending out notices beforehand to each and every member that an election will be held for these two offices, regent and vice regent.

The secretary may call the meeting to order and call for the election of a *temporary* chairman to preside and then you proceed with the election of these two officers.

Ques. 6. At a recent meeting of our chapter the regent put a motion involving

the expenditure of money and the chapter allowed it to go through and voted the money. Now I would like to know if that is legal and if the treasurer cannot refuse to pay the money? Several members now say that they object to paying out money on such a motion even though it was duly seconded and carried by vote of chapter. What would you do in this matter?

Ans. As you have explained the matter to me, I would give the opinion that the treasurer has **NO RIGHT** to withhold the payment of this money *as voted by the chapter*.

“A presiding officer has the legal right to call for the ‘*general consent*’ of the organization on any matter she thinks necessary, and when the presiding officer asks ‘**IF THERE IS ANY OBJECTION**’ to a proposed action, and **NONE IS MADE**, it is then virtually a unanimous vote!” (Robert's *Parliamentary Law*, p. 190.)

Please also read R. R. O. R., p. 202 and 203—and you will see a presiding officer *may make the motion of “general consent”* and a good presiding officer will use it often to expedite business. If there is *one objection* raised, **AT THE TIME OF TAKING THE VOTE**, then the whole matter must be gone into step by step.

Ques. 7. We have been aware for quite some time that our by-laws were in conflict with the National By-laws. How do we correct such mistakes?

Ans. If your by-laws are not in accord with the National By-laws, then, according to R. R. O. R., p. 201, that rule that is in conflict with your National should be declared *null and void*. This should be done as soon as attention is called to the fact. Get your own by-laws straightened out and in complete harmony with your National By-laws. If attention was called to the improper proceedings at the time and the assembly still persisted in taking the improper action, such action is null and void and should be so declared then and there!

Ques. 8. Our president and a number of our members talked over the telephone and agreed to spend a certain sum of money for a certain project. There were other members very much opposed to spending the money this way. Do you think the president and these members have a right to do this?

Ans. No. There can be no such an action taken unless the deliberative body

is in session, no matter whether it be a society, or a board, or a committee.

Members may consult each other and get together informally, but even if the agreement is unanimous the action must be ratified in a formal meeting. See R. R. O. R., p. 173. Quoting from Robert's *Parliamentary Law*, p. 248, it is as follows:

"Unanimous agreement outside board meeting is not a legal act of the board."

Ques. 9. Will you please make a statement in one of your magazine articles regarding the matter of chapters "limiting membership"? My chapter does this very thing and, though I have made myself very unpopular by telling my chapter how wrong it is, still they never pay any attention to what I say and go on doing the same way.

Ans. Your by-laws are in conflict with the National By-laws and "they" should be instructed to declare those specific rules null and void.

An applicant has the right to apply for membership—and anyone who knows she is eligible should do so and not wait for a formal invitation.

Why shouldn't a mother be allowed to bring her daughter into her D. A. R. chapter? There is "no such" a restriction like the one you have prescribed in your by-laws! "that a relative may not endorse an applicant"; and, also, how do you ever expect your chapter to grow when you only allow new members to "apply" for membership during two months of the year? All of this procedure is not in harmony with the policies and the rules of the National Society. Again I say that the chapters have no right to make it any more difficult for an applicant to join the National Society, D. A. R., than the Organization itself makes it—so ALL applicants must be admitted into the National Society (FIRST) *by a majority vote* (by ballot) of the chapter or the executive board or by both—but no matter who votes on that name it must be "BY A MAJORITY VOTE!"

Before I close may I say once more that postage is required by the National Society for the return of your by-laws, and for answers to your letters; but please do not enclose a dollar or two and ask me to send you the reply *at once*. Every piece of mail is stamped when it comes to my desk and must take its turn!

I do not keep a supply of Hand Books for sale here, so do not send money here to me for same. Also, please direct all mail to me here in St. Louis—it is *only* added work for the clerks at headquarters, and causes a delay of several days when you do not address your mail—to me—here to St. Louis. The address is in the Hand Book twice and also in back of magazine. Send to Memorial Continental Hall, N. S. D. A. R., Washington, D. C., for all printed matter. See Hand Book, pages 3 and 12.

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian.

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May Activities of the President General

1943

- May 3 Jephtha Abbott Chapter luncheon at Warwick Hotel, Philadelphia. Mrs. Ray P. Farrington, Regent.
- 6 Dedication of Blood Donor Truck presented by D. A. R. to the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Red Cross.
- 7 Meeting of Beaverkill Chapter, Liberty, N. Y. Mrs. Samuel D. Hitt, Regent.
- 11 Meeting of North Riding Chapter, Great Neck, N. Y. Mrs. David C. Byrne, Regent.
- 13 50th Anniversary of Alexandria Chapter.
- 15 Annual meeting of Andrew Jackson Chapter (N. Y. C.), Daughters of 1812. Miss Mary Ansart, President.
- 20 50th Anniversary of Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh, N. Y. Mrs. Charles B. Jennings, Regent.
- 22 General Lafayette Chapter, Absecon, N. J. Opening "Chapter Home." Mrs. Samuel Johnson, Regent.
- 24 Show Australian films at Bedford Park Presbyterian Church, N. Y. C.
- 26 Annual Credit Women's dinner, Starlight Roof, Chase Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
- 27 Meeting of Jonas Bronck Chapter, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Mrs. William F. Root, Regent.

Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: *All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.*

Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE wealth of material that the New York Daughters have donated to our D. A. R. Library is evidence of their recognition of genealogical research as a fundamental principle of our Society.

Twenty-nine pages of our catalogue are devoted to New York town and county histories, many of which comprise several volumes. Included in the list are seventy-three volumes of the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society publications, sixty-six volumes of those of New York Historical Society, and other fundamentals of New York Genealogical history.

One hundred and sixty-six volumes of Cemetery, Church and Town records, forty-seven volumes of Bible records and ten volumes of records of graves of Revolutionary soldiers, represent the individual work of chapter members of New York, an achievement that is most noteworthy. The beautifully typed and bound volumes of uniform size on good paper are models in such work. The D. A. R. Library staff, with Mrs. Mary Walsh, Librarian, has made a card index of these records and their file of surnames of over six thousand families greatly facilitates their use.

A comprehensive sketch of the exploration and settlements of New York in the limited space allotted to us is impossible. However, one phase of this is to be found in the settlement of Western New York through the Holland Purchase.

A tract of land comprising 6,000,000 acres, ceded by the State of New York to the State of Massachusetts in 1786, was sold by the latter state to Oliver Phelps of Granville, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and to Nathaniel Gorham of Charlestown, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, for one million dollars. They surveyed this into tracts, denominated ranges and townships, and sold large parcels of it to speculators and actual settlers. In 1790 a million acres of it was sold to Robert Morris of Philadelphia for 8d per acre. This finally was re-sold to Wilhelm Willink of

Amsterdam and eleven associates, called the Holland Land Company. This and other land speculations involved Robert Morris in financial ruin and later in life he was compelled to endure the privations of a debtor's prison. The land was eventually disposed of to bona fide purchasers and settlers. Ref: Pioneer History of Holland Purchase of Western New York, O. Turner, 1849.

The principal surveyors engaged in 1798 in township, meridian, line, and reservation surveys were Joseph and Benjamin Ellicott, John Thompson, Richard M. Stoddard, George Burgess, James Dewey, David Ellicott, Aaron Oakford, Jr., Burgess Porter, Seth Pease, James Smedley, William Shepherd, George Eggleston and James Brisbane.

Orders for compasses, chains and other necessities for the surveyor's outfit were bought by Joseph Ellicott from David Rittenhouse of the firm of Rittenhouse & Potts of Philadelphia, makers of mathematical and astronomical instruments.

Among the many reminiscences published in the book, most valuable genealogical data is to be found. In the sketch of Judge Augustus Porter "honorably associated with the early history of western New York", the names of some of those who settled in 1789 are listed, among which are Captain William Bacon, General John Fellows, General John Ashley of Sheffield, Massachusetts, Deacon John Adams of Alford, Massachusetts, and Elisha Lee. In Canandaigua in 1789 appear the names of Abner Barlow, Israel Chapin, Nathaniel Gorham, Jr., Dr. Moses Atwater, Amos Hall, Stephen Bates, Orange Brace, Gamaliel Wilder, Solomon Woodruff, William Wadsworth and others.

Pages 454 to 464, inclusive, contain list of names of all settlers upon the Holland Purchase from the commencement of land sales up to January 1, 1807. These were listed in the order in which contracts were taken each year and their locations desig-

nated by townships and ranges. In 1801, Batavia Village, town 10, range 1, we find such names as Abel Rowe, William Rumsey, Daniel Curtis, Orlando Hopkins, Peter Vanderverter and John Gardner. Over 1,000 names are listed.

The sketch of the Ellicott's Family of Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, is given. Joseph Ellicott, a descendant of Andrew Ellicott and Ann Bye, was surveyor and secretary of the Holland Land Company and an interesting history of him and this illustrious family is given on page 430. His photograph is used as a frontispiece of this book.

Every genealogist will be glad to know that the Historical Records Survey of the W. P. A., Newark, New Jersey, in 1941 made an Index of the "Official Register of Officers and Men in New Jersey in the Revolutionary War." This publication was sponsored by the New Jersey State Planning Board "to bring together the records of the past and to house them in buildings

where they will be preserved for future use".

The preface states that the New Jersey Historical Records Survey Program was organized in 1936 as a unit of the W. P. A. Its objective was the preparation of complete inventories of municipal, county, state and federal archives in New Jersey and the publication of these inventories as guides to the material of greatest historical importance.

The publication of the Index is for strictly utilitarian purposes to serve as a key to names of New Jersey Veterans of the War for Independence and to provide an aid to persons interested in genealogical research.

The special free distribution of copies of the Index to all public libraries in New Jersey and also to their regular mailing list of university libraries, departments, and reference centers throughout the United States is announced. (Traveling Genealogical Libraries, please take notice.)

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Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. We cannot "keep queries on file until space is available." Only those queries conforming to above requirements will be published.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

E-43. (a) Carter.—Wanted ancestry and other data regarding Joseph Carter who married Edith Bezar, November 21, 1776, Winchester, Virginia. They had the following children: John, Joseph, Ann, Elizabeth, Edith, Dinah Bezar, Sara, Samuel, Gulielma, Prudence and Rebecca. Was Joseph Carter in the Revolutionary War? Joseph Carter, second son of above parties, married Catherine Fisher, lived at Wellsburg, Virginia.

(b) Millis.—Wanted parentage and other information of Levin Millis who married Elizabeth Leaverton, May 21, 1803, lived near Easton, Maryland. They had the following named children: Edward, James M., Anna, Esther, John W., Elizabeth, Levin, Lydia Ann, Sarah Esther. Mrs. Maurice Wilcox, Box 891, Sheridan, Wyoming.

E-43. (a) Howard-Norman.—Want parents of Elizabeth Howard who married Nickolas Nor-

man, August 11, 1706, at All Hallow's Episcopal Church, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. It is believed that Nickolas Norman was a son of George Norman who came to Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1662. His will, 1677, names son George and mentions "my other children." Want names of other children.

(b) Randall-Norman.—Want name of father of Hannah Randall who (July 24, 1798) married John Norman, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. John Norman was son of William Norman, of Nickolas and Elizabeth (Carr) Norman, of Nickolas and Elizabeth (Howard) Norman. John's brothers: Joseph, Richard, Sisters: Elizabeth Woodfield, Jane Parkinson. Who was wife of William Norman, and mother of John Norman? Mrs. Zelda Norman Thorne, 1447 Westminster Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

E-43. Boyd-Jenkins "K-42"; Rutherford-Hardin "B-43"—corrected address of querist is Mrs. Henry Bardsbar, 332 South Manhattan Place, Los Angeles, California.

E-43. (a) Brandenburg.—Mathias and Esther Brandenburg, who purchased land in Clark County, Kentucky, 1798, were parents of Henry, Nancy Warren, Sarah Vertrees, Joseph, Jonathan, Hetty, Caty Green, John, Solomon, Ruth, Absalom, Samuel and Elizabeth Fitzgerald. Want to know residence and other data of this family before they came to Clark County.

(b) Vertrees.—William Vertrees, born October 15, 1779, married Sarah Brandenburg about 1796-97. He was the son of Isaac Vertrees, who came from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, to Hardin County, Kentucky, about 1785-1790.

Want name and other data of mother of William Vertrees. Mrs. William Ainsworth, Green Haven, Route 2, Derby, Kansas.

E-'43. (a) Moffitt-Cox.—Charles Moffitt, born Donovan, County Londonderry, Ireland, February 14, 1743, came to North Carolina with brother Hugh, bought land in Randolph County near Buffalo Ford, in Deep River district, built Flour mill which became the landmark, Moffitt's Mill. Married December 22, 1774, Mary Cox on ship-board, born September 23, 1756. Had Hugh, born April 22, 1775, died February 22, 1818.

(b) Davis-Vestal.—Hugh Moffitt, brother of Charles Moffitt, married 1771, Hannah Davis, and a William Moffitt married her sister Mary Davis, both daughters of Charles Davis; both settled Chatham County, North Carolina. Hugh and Hannah had Robert Moffitt, who married May 22, 1793, Lydia Vestal in Cane Creek Meeting and had David Vestal Moffitt. Mrs. Glen Earle Miller, 6 Bartol Avenue, Ridley Park, Pennsylvania.

E-'43. (a) St. Clair.—Want names of the parents of Henry St. Clair (or Sinclear) born Henry County, Kentucky, April 12, 1787. Married Rachael Chambers, daughter of John Chambers, 1809 Clark County, Indiana. Received pension for services in war of 1812. Lived southern Indiana after marriage. Died November 16, 1854, Scott County, Indiana. General Arthur St. Clair was supposed to be great uncle. Wish verification.

(b) Wish information about John Chambers, born and reared North Carolina. Served seven years in Revolutionary War. Had a daughter, Rachael, born May 19, 1790, who married Henry St. Clair. Other children were: John, Elex (or Alexander) Isaiah, Polly, Jemina. Marriage record wanted. Also wife and Revolutionary War records. Have no dates at all on John Chambers, but just an old paper. Mrs. Margaret B. Paulus, 504 North College Avenue, Rensselaer, Indiana.

E-'43. Smith.—Want name of parents, their Revolutionary War and other history, of Robert Smith, born 1763, died 1883. Buried Poland Cemetery, marked by Youngstown, Ohio, D.A.R. Served under Captain William Houston, May 1, 1781, Cumberland County Militia, Pennsylvania. Married Keziah Stewart, born 1776, died 1847. Ten children. Moved to Poland, then Trumbull, now Mahoning County, Ohio, 1804. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lowry Davis, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania.

E-'43. Schwertzwaller.—Christian Schwertzwaller, Oath of Allegiance recorded in Oath of Allegiance Book M., Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, court house, from Cocalico township. Father of Barbara, who married Andrew Ream, May 31, 1782 (Pennsylvania State Archives, 6th Series, Volume VI, page 249). Wanted, additional data—birth, death, marriage, name of wife and other children. Was he Christian Senior or Junior? Mrs. L. B. Yale, North East, Pennsylvania.

E-'43. (a) Martin.—Want ancestry of George Martin of Augusta County, Virginia, who married Mary McFerrin. Had son Patrick, who was born 1772 and moved to Robertson County, Tennessee, and married Mary Hicks. Was George's father Patrick?

(b) Farmer.—Want parents of Thomas Farmer, who went from North Carolina to what is now Tennessee. Probably from Pennsylvania to North Carolina. Second wife was Lorraine Traugher; first wife was probably Fanny Toller. Had son Samuel by first wife. Samuel Farmer served in war of 1812 from Robertson County, Tennessee. Mrs. John S. Freeman, 314 Oak Street, Springfield, Tennessee.

E-'43. (a) Carter.—Want ancestry of James Carter, of Frederick County, Virginia, whose will was filed at Winchester, December 6, 1758. Children: Jane, Ann, Ruth, Hannah, James, William, John. Lands described "on road leading from Winchester to Belhaven". Wife's name, Hannah. Want her ancestry, death, and place of burial of both. Want any information concerning any or all of his seven children.

(b) James and William, sons of above James, went to Washington County, Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolution. Both served in Captain Abner Howell's Pennsylvania Militia. William married Eleanor (?). Want her ancestry. They had five children. Son James married Sarah McLean. Want her ancestry. They lived in Ohio, Columbiana, Knox and Marion Counties. Want date of death and burial place of James. Mrs. John F. Ragsdale, 614 North 14th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

E-'43. (a) Whipple.—Cyrus Whipple, born about 1790, resided Rochester, New Hampshire, wife Polly. Whipple data wanted.

(b) Wolcott-Taylor.—Data wanted re. Luke Wolcott married Polly Taylor, resided Stockton, New York. Had son Charles T. born 1800. Mrs. May Hart Smith, 312 East G Street, Ontario, California.

E-'43. Claypoole-Zuver.—Catherine Claypoole, born 5-11-1831, died 5-30-1884, married Jacob Zuver. Date? I think both lived in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Was there Revolutionary service on either side? Mrs. C. H. Wunderlich, 1004 West Third Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

E-'43. (a) Stookey.—Want birth, death, marriage of Jacob Stookey, Hagerstown, Maryland, 1775, Pennsylvania, then Hardy County, Virginia, and wife's name—was it Shaver? Griesinger? He died Hardy County. Had children: Jacob, Michael, Abraham, Margaret and perhaps others.

(b) Want birth, death, marriage of above Abraham Stookey, and wife's name, birth, death, and parents. He died Hardy County. Did he marry Eve Bush? If so, where? Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, Route 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

E-'43. Neal.—Need date of birth and marriage and full name of wife (or wives) also proof of Revolutionary service of Charles Neal, Pulaski County, Kentucky, 1799. Administrator his estate appointed there March 1826. Wife Silence. Children: William, Isaac, Delia, Sarah, Margaret, Nancy, Rebecca and Eleanor, born in Virginia, 1796. Mrs. A. S. Frye, Sr., Somerset, Kentucky.

E-'43. (a) Gano.—Among West Jersey wills is found the names of William and Sarah Gano (Ganneaux), Hunterdon County, New Jersey, a Yeoman, January 1, 1785. Children listed in will: Samuel, Stephen, Richard, Elizabeth, George, Francis, Mary and John Gano. Ex. sons Stephen, Richard and son-in-law Nicholas Gulick (wife Elizabeth Gano). Want parents of William and Sarah.

(b) **Dennis**.—Want the parentage of Eunice Dennis, born at Groton 1755, and married Richard Sperry, October 1780, who fed the Regicides at Judges Cave, New Haven, Connecticut. Have always associated her with Eunice Cobb who married Banadam Gallop whose son Henry Gallop married Hannah Mason and had Eunice Gallop who married Samuel Dennis. Mrs. George H. Ripley, Poultney, Vermont.

E-'43. McNickle-Scroggs.—Ancestry and all data of John McNickle, born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 3-14-1797, married 4-10-1823, Darlington, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, Rachel, daughter of John A. and Isabella Walker Scroggs. They left Pennsylvania, 1857, and settled White-side County, Illinois. John McNickle had property Beaver County, at time of death 1860. Stated in will. (d. Whiteside County, Illinois.) Mrs. R. V. Shrewder, Ashland, Kansas.

E-'43. (a) Potts.—Wish ancestry of Samuel Potts, Sr., to Perryville, Boyle County, Kentucky, from Virginia, who had as wife Martha Baker Potts. Children of Samuel Potts, Sr. and Martha Baker Potts were: Jefferson, William, Samuel, James Woodson, Serena Jane, Mary Ann, George, Janetta and Artimesa Potts. From dates of birth of children it is estimated Samuel Potts, Sr., was born about 1770.

(b) **Woods**.—Wish ancestry of Jeremiah Woods, born Ohio, May 26, 1797 (married Virginia Soward, born May 23, 1804), who went from Clermont County, Ohio, in 1839, to Platte County, Missouri. Children of Jeremiah Woods and Virginia Soward Woods were: William, John S., Jonas, Eliza, Washington T., Sarah A.,

Jerry M. and Louisa M. Woods. Mrs. E. N. McAllister, 3045 East Lake Shore Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

E-'43. (a) Brown.—Information on George Brown, near Frankfort, Kentucky, about 1800, said to have been from Georgia. Had son George, Jr., a ropemaker in Louisville, Kentucky. Sons William, John and Colyer, moved to Illinois, 1817.

(b) **McCann**.—Any information about McCann family, probably in or near Pendleton County, Virginia, about 1800. Margaret married Jacob Gall in 1809. Three children. Moved to St. Louis, Missouri, 1820, where he died that year. Later she married William Agnew. Had eight children. Bertha F. Stephens, Bolekow, Missouri.

E-'43. (a) Anderson.—Was John Anderson listed in 1810 Census Adair County, Kentucky, the father of Nancy Anderson who married Thomas T. Smithers, Senior, July 31, 1818?

(b) **Gunter-Smithers**.—Wanted the parents of Sarah Gunter (Gunter) who married Thomas T. Smithers, Junior, May 2, 1850, at Rushville, Illinois. Was she related to the Daniel Boone Family? Mrs. John B. Smoot, Memphis, Missouri.

E-'43. Hercules.—Indiana County History. Charles Harless (Harclois, Hercules) served in Revolution. Died 1830 Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Left Charles, James, Aaron, Henry, William. Daughters Susanna McLaughlin, Mary Weister. Want father of Susan Hercules who married Moses Brown about 1829, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. C. C. Waltenbaugh, 1249 Eleventh Street, N.W., Canton, Ohio.

Record of Marriages Performed by the Reverend Alexander Devin in Gibson County, Indiana

Reverend Alexander Devin was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, March 22, 1769, died in Gibson County, Indiana January 3, 1827. Married July 9, 1791 in Virginia, Susan Nowlin. They moved to Warren County, Kentucky in 1797 or 1798, then to Indiana Territory in March 1808, settling in what was then Knox County, now Gibson County, near the town of Princeton. He was the son of William Devin, Sr., a Revolutionary Patriot.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Date of License</i>	<i>Date of Wedding</i>
Lemuel Baldwin-Jane Lynn	July 14, 1813	July 25, 1813
Thomas Spencer-Elizabeth Embree	February 9, 1814	February 10, 1814
Elisha Strickland-Dice Skelton	November 27, 1814	November 29, 1814
Solomon D. King-Rebecca Mayhall	February 11, 1815	February 12, 1815
John Lance-Sarah Latham	June 5, 1815	June 8, 1815
Samuel Adams-Margaret Neely	July 3, 1815	July 4, 1815
Timothy Mayhall-Polly Welkes	November 7, 1815	November 10, 1815
William Hummor-Margaret Hogue	September 25, 1816	September 25, 1816
William Taylor-Rebecca Strickland	September 20, 1817	September 25, 1817
John Hargrove-Isophena Latham	December 30, 1818	December 31, 1818
Green Harting-Jane Harrison	January 12, 1819	January 14, 1819
John I. Neely-Jane Montgomery	January 27, 1819	January 27, 1819
William Chittendon-Louisa M. Packard	July 23, 1819	July 25, 1819
David Braselton-Elizabeth Prince	August 19, 1819	August 19, 1819
Homer Chittendon-Margaret F. Trawbridge	September 24, 1819	September 26, 1819
Daniel Kirk-Fanny Latham	October 6, 1819	October 7, 1819
Jame K. Floria-Frances H. Clark	November 18, 1819	November 18, 1819

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Date of License</i>	<i>Date of Wedding</i>
John Woods, Jr.—Malinda Goodwin	December 27, 1819	December 30, 1819
Hugh Greggs—Ellonor Mosby	January 24, 1820	January 24, 1820
John Mayhall—Matilda Hanks	August 22, 1820	August 22, 1820
Chancy Peared, Jr.—Anna Baldwin	January 1, 1821	January 2, 1821
Daniel McNeil—Elizabeth B. Brown	June 13, 1821	June 14, 1821
Robert Shannon—Betsey A. Depriest	August 10, 1822	August 11, 1822
James Comet—Elizabeth Strickland	December 16, 1822	December 29, 1822
Alexander Conner—Luiza Reavis	June 4, 1823	June 5, 1823
James Manning—Jane Humphreys	July 14, 1823	July 16, 1823
T. J. Evans—Jane Neely	October 23, 1823	October 25, 1823
Samuel A. Stewart—Lucinda Howe	January 29, 1824	January 29, 1824
James Baldwin—Fanny Bruner	July 28, 1824	July 29, 1824

Contributed by ANNA HUDELSON,
General John Gibson Chapter,
Princeton, Indiana.

By Mrs. P. O. Gunn, Huntsville, Missouri
Randolph County, Missouri—Marriage Records

1831

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>By whom married</i>
January 9—Andrew Baker (Ralls County)—Nancy Noble	John Dysart	
February 10—John Littrell—Polly Biswell	Blandimin Smith	
February 10—Wesley Jones—Matilda Patrick	Blandimin Smith	
February 10—Thomas J. Owen—Sarah S. Chapman	Lynch Turner, minister	
February 21—William Ware—Betsey Howard	James Ratliff	
March 3—Francis Taylor—Polly Morris	Archibald Shoemaker	
March 17—Benjamin Thomas—Elizabeth Sipple	Samuel G. Briggs, minister	
May 1—Henry Sears—Martha (Patsy) Fullington	James Ratliff	
May 1—James Rowland—Rhoda Hickman	James Ratliff	
June 3—David Epperly—Jane Miller	Archibald Shoemaker	
June 23—James Carter—Mary Jane Glenn	Thoret Rose, Justice of Peace	
July 21—Alexander Gooding—Elizabeth Goggin	Blandimin Smith	
August 17—Ignatius Noble—Eleanor Skinner	George Burckhardt, J. P.	
August 18—Michael Artberry—Rhoda Gee	Thoret Rose, J. P.	
September 18—John Godarth—Tabitha Phipps	Blandamin Smith	
September 30—Isaac Gross—Margaret Tucheway (?)	Thomas Bradley, J. P.	
September 20—Jonathan Ratliff—Susanny Rowland	James Ratliff	
September 29—Mathers Oliver—Elizabeth Moore	James Ratliff	
October 20—William Burrress—Martha Summers	Archibald Shoemaker	
October 20—James Holman—Mary Rowland	James Ratliff	
November 25—James Swinney—Anne Smith	Benjamin Hardin, J. P.	
November 26—Joshua Phipps—Rosann Green	Allen Wright	

1832

January 29—Henry Maggard—Elizabeth Skinner	George Burckhardt, J. P.
January 29—George Dewit—Minerva Summers	Allen Wright
January 30—Warren Smoot—Mary Dale (dau. of Philip Dale)	Joseph Gooding, J. P.
February 13—John Summers, Junior—Juliann Patrick	Allen Wright
February 23—Wade Kerby (Kirby)—Emuld (?) Blue	John Loe, J. P.
January 15—Andrew Bozarth—Cathannie Loe	John Loe, J. P.
April 12—William A. Hickman—Bennett A. Burckhardt	Thoret Rose

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>By whom married</i>
May 3—	Marens Kirkpatrick—Sarah Christian	John Dysart
July 13—	Thomas Jones—Sarah Dale	Joseph Gooding, J. P.
July 15—	Solomon Kerby (Kirby)—Rhoda Duncan	Thomas Bradley, J. P.
August 4—	Moses Summers—Sarah Wooldridge	Allen Wright
August 23—	Robert Patton—Cynthy Baker	John Buster
September 3—	Joseph Davis—Permelica Kirkpatrick	Blandimin Smith
September 11—	Daniel Milam—Elizabeth Baker	Ancil Richardson, M. E. minister
November 11—	John H. Rose—Elenor Holman	Thomas Turner, minister
November 7—	Ninevah Summers—Jane Gilstrap	Allen Wright
December 23—	Levi D. Bradley—Sophia Turner	Thomas Bradley, J. P.

1833

January 10—	Squire Holman—Arathusa Barnes	Thomas Turner, minister
January 9—	Richard Biswell—Sarah Parker	Allen Wright
January 31—	Charles Wesley Cooper—Josephine Titus	Allen Wright
January 31—	Perrin Cooley, Jr.—Lucy Carter	James T. Haley, J. P.
January 3—	Tyre Baker—Louisa McDaniel	John Buster
February 24—	James Riley—Susan Smith	John Buster
February 14—	Harrison White—Bethany Gibson	Allen Wright
March 7—	Felix Baker—Polly Gooding	John Buster
March 19—	Uriah Davis—Elizabeth Dulany	Benjamin Hardin, J. P.
March 3—	Morris Summers—Lucinda M. I. Patrick	Allen Wright
March 20—	Samuel L. McKinney—Artemisa P. McLean	Theodrick Boulware
March 2—	Timothy Cooley—Lucinda Mullinick	Allen Wright
April 1—	Isaac Gross—Dorcas Pancost	John Loe, J. P.
April 16—	Thomas Tuttle—Jane Cooley	Allen Wright, minister
May 14—	Sterling Price, Howard County—Martha Head	Hampton L. Boon, minister
May 26—	David James—Elender Horton	Blandimin Smith
June 6—	Lemuel Collins—Courtney Robertson	Robert C. Mansfield, minister
July 16—	Walker Austin—Euphonia McKinney	Robert C. Mansfield, minister
July 18—	Henry Hardister—Mahaly Harris (dau. of Isaac Harris)	Joseph Gooding, J. P.
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September 12—	Reuben Alexander—Edith Embree	Kemp Scott
September 24—	William Bagby—Virginia Harrison	Samuel C. Davis
November 26—	Washington Walker—Mary Shin	Thomas K. White, J. P.
December 5—	John Kimbrough—Lucinda Hamilton	Henry Martin, J. P.
December 31—	Gideon Gonge (?)—Nancy Foster	John Bagby, J. P.



Fluorescent Formations in Arkansas Cave

DURING the past 25 years over 100,000 persons have visited Arkansas' famous Diamond Cave in Newton county, according to the Arkansas Gazette, but it was not known until recently that a fluorescent chamber with fairy-like formations of yellow, blue, purple, violet and pink, was hidden among its intricate passages.

Richard Buhlis, mineralogist for the Arkansas Museum of Natural History and Antiquities, during a recent investigation

of the cave, found this chamber of spectacular beauty. An ultra violet ray electric torch known as the "mineralight" was used by Mr. Buhlis in this investigation.

It was Mr. Buhlis, who in October, 1927, first mapped out the cave passages, and made several important discoveries. The last research, which he made assisted by Cave Guide Searle A. Reynolds, was sponsored by the Arkansas Mineralogical Society.

Editorially Speaking . . .

THE potent part that May has played in the history of this country occurred to me as I read over the proofs of the May magazine.

For this May, while the world hangs with breathless interest on the news from overseas, we Americans remember many outstanding events that have been written with dramatic effect in the pages of the patriotic chronicles of our country.

When we "laurel" the graves of our dead on Memorial Day, May 30th, this year, many of us will also recall that it was on another May 30, 1765, that Patrick Henry rose in the Virginia House of Burgesses to retort to those who cried "treason" the deathless challenge, "If this be treason, make the most of it." The challenge uttered by Patrick Henry as a call to protest against tyranny is considered by many to have been the real beginning of the American Revolution.

It was a fateful May 10th when the second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, when, for the first time, the entire Thirteen Colonies were represented among the delegates.

A torch fire was lighted at Faneuil Hall in Boston May 12, 1774, when the representatives of the Colonies gathered to whisper and to applaud the daring of the Boston Tea Party, and to talk over the situation arising from the closing of the port by the British governor. Inspired by the same type of patriotism so many Americans are showing in this year of World War II, the people of the outlying district helped the Boston people to keep the torch fires burning by sending sheep, cattle and grain to sustain the people.

With France and a great host ready to fight and die for liberty just now with the United States and the other United Nations, it is significant that in 1778 the French alliance gave heart and hope to the American army when it was announced to them on that date.

We cannot help but think how brave

women of the Revolutionary period who gave their strength and their skill to the nursing of the wounded returned from the war and also had to keep their own families as well, would have appreciated the women of today in the Red Cross training courses open to them. And how many soldiers might have been spared to live useful lives in the New Republic if an organization like the American Red Cross had existed then.

Therefore, in mentioning the outstanding dates that have made our nation great and progressive we must not forget that the American Red Cross was founded by Clara Barton May 30, 1881.

No one who has the privilege of wearing the spinning wheel and distaff symbol of our great Organization can fail to be proud of the part the D. A. R. has taken in all the wars of this country since its organization fifty-three years ago. All of us are proud of the war service work being carried on by the Society at the present time, especially the blood plasma donors and the mobile units given by the D. A. R. to the Red Cross.

From our President General to the members in the ranks, the D. A. R. have stood forth and been pointed out as among those who were ready and anxious to give their blood so that some soldier, sailor, or marine on the far-flung battle front might live.

Faithfully, your Editor,

ELISABETH E. POE.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Progress in Blood Plasma Project

On May 3, 1943, the figures on the Blood Plasma Project in which states and chapters are participating enthusiastically totalled \$115,389.22 in receipts.

In the June number of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE through the courtesy of the Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education more details on this project will be given.

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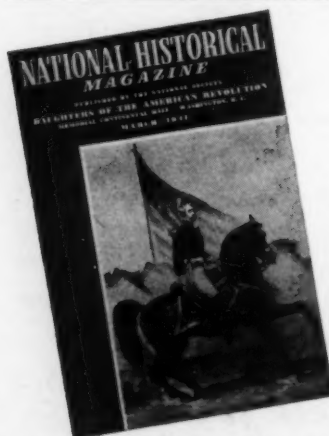
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